Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI..NO. 14,101. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Thursday: CLOUDY in the morning, followed by SHOWERS.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real estate.—Page 16.

Court calendars.—Page 16.

Business troubles.—Page 16.

Marine intelligence.—Page 11.

Hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Stock market less active and irregular.

Wheat, 81 cents; corn, 30⅝ cents; cotton, 7 15-16 cents.

The steamship Teutonic, which arrived yesterday, brought over $3,000,000 in gold.—Page 10.

Miss Doherty, who said she saw Thomas Murphy pick a pocket in May last, is missing.—Page 8.

Hampton Roads, anchored at Tompkinsville.—Page 8.

Corporation Counsel Scott gives his opinion respecting the value of the registration card.—Page 9.

It is reported that Dr. F. Z. Rooker, Secretary of the Papal Legation, is to be retired.—Page 10.

Ann Street peddlers yesterday displayed signs announcing that they want honest money.—Page 9.

An envelope addressed in red ink and containing a newspaper clipping frightened Cigar Dealer Stahl.—Page 2.

Independence Hall Democrats organize for local elections, with a view of opposing Tammany Hall.—Page 8.

Dr. Ferdinand Seeger, one of the founders of the People's Party, has decided not to support Bryan.—Page 10.

Further suggestions in the contest for an improvement on the phrase "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Page 8.

The Prince of Savoy gave a dance in the Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, last night to 170 persons.—Page 10.

A stone from the tower of Trinity Church fell and damaged the ceiling. Workmen are busy repairing the injury.—Page 9.

The Directors of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company meet and adopt resolutions in memory of Henry E. Abbey.—Page 8.

The Sinking Fund Commission yesterday took up Controller Fitch's plan to get more money for ferry franchises.—Page 9.

The Buda Pesth chess tournament closed yesterday, Tschigorin winning first honors and Charousek the second place.—Page 9.

Bicycle Policeman Remington stopped a runaway team in Madison Avenue yesterday after being drigged a block.—Page 9.

Several Bryan landlords in Brooklyn have demanded that tenants should take McKinley pictures from their windows.—Page 10.

Leonard D. Fletcher of Saratoga, N. Y., was struck by a horse while riding a bicycle in this city yesterday and badly injured. Page 9.

The police of Brooklyn are puzzled by the death of Mrs. Charlotte Saunders at Coney Island. She was found unconscious in her yard.—Page 8.

The sale of boxes for the horse show was held yesterday. Prices paid were smaller than in previous years, $26,000 being realized.—Page 8.

Mrs. Emma Peterman jumped in front of a locomotive at Hawthorne, N. J., yesterday, to save a child. She was killed and the child badly hurt.—Page 10.

A number of manufacturers in Brooklyn have made secret canvasses among their workingmen, and in each case have found heavy majorities for McKinley.—Page 9.

May Wintge, a girl from Middle Village, L. I., attempted to commit suicide at Brooklyn, because she had been duped by her pretended husband into passing worthless checks.—Page 9.

The Elizabeth Athletic Club's football team played Yale a spirited game yesterday and scored 6 to the Collegians 12. Pennsylvania defeated Brown by a score of 16 to 0.—Page 11.

Lieut. Col. Stanley, Chief Engineer of Railways of Australia, is now in the United States, in a semi-official capacity, studying the American methods of constructing and operating railroads.—Page 6.

Republican managers in Chicago in reply to inquiries yesterday about the effect of Mr. Bryan's speeches there, replied that not a "baker's dozen" of votes would be changed.—Page 3.

The telephone and telegraph companies have completed arrangements for receiving election returns from all sections of the country. The systems will vie with each other in obtaining first news.—Page 10.

J. H. Bertine, a Fulton Street stationer, was returning to his home at Pelham Manor, with his sixteen-year-old daughter, and was attacked by three highwaymen, who wounded him and killed his horse.—Page 9.

The theory that Hamlin J. Andrus was murdered seems to be abandoned by Yonkers officials, and an effort is being made to prove that the explosion was an accident. The boy McLeod has been released.—Page 10.

The textile trade in England are considerably interested in the recent sales of American wool in Bradford. American shippers are advised to pack wool in better condition, otherwise, the foreigners may stop buying here.—Page 9.

Superintendent Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances said his department will remove sidewalk obstructions when complaints are made. In the down-town districts merchants continue to blockade the sidewalks in front of their stores.—Page 9.

The employers and employes in this city declare that there has not been any coercion to make the sound-money parade on Saturday the largest ever seen in the United States. There will be more than 120,000 men in line.—Page 10.

Louis Morrison, a broker, asks the Central Pacific Railroad stockholders to subscribe for new bonds equal to the road's indebtedness to the Government and buy the property in at foreclosure sale.—Page 11.

A curious complication has arisen from the error of a clerk in the San Francisco Court of Appeals, who failed to properly indorse the writ on which an appeal in a $100,000 case of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company was based. Unless a precedent for changing the court record can be found the company cannot continue its appeal.—Page 9.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

TANGIPAHOA, La., Oct. 28.—The Louisville and Cincinnati fast mail this morning ran into the rear of a freight train. Engineer Bevin and his fireman jumped and escaped with bruises. The passengers were badly shaken up, and some of them frightened and bruised.

BARRIE, Ontario, Oct. 28.—Michael Brennan was put on trial here to-day for the second time charged with the murder of Johan A. Strathy, manager of the local branch of the Bank of Toronto, on Feb. 18. Strathy was one of the most prominent residents of Barrie. Brennan accused him of being responsible for his domestic troubles, and shot him through the heart. The defense pleaded insanity.

MANLIUS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Burglars blew open the Post Office safe in E. S. Emmons's general store last night and took $500 in cash and $500 in stamps. They escaped.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 28.—After having been out all night, the jury in the case of Robert J. Powley of Niagara Falls, tried for assault in the second degree, and charged by his wife with having attempted to kill her and her children with chloroform, reported a disagreement this morning and was discharged.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—John Corbin, colored, was sentenced to Auburn State Prison at hard labor for life, by Judge Walter Lloyd Smith, today for having killed his wife. He pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The paint shop of the Lehigh and Hudson Railway, at Warwick, was burned last night. Loss, $4,000.

BOUNDARY OF VENEZUELA

THE BRITISH CASE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

The Commission Receives a Book Published by Authority of the Governor of British Guiana—The Control over the Disputed Territory by Essequibo—Contents of the British Blue Books—The Commission to See Prof. Burr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The completion of the British case in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, according to the understanding of the Venezuelan Commission, was signalized at the meeting of that body to-day by the receipt from Secretary Olney of an important publication "printed by the authority or his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana" in the colony. The document, which is uniform in appearance with the earlier British Blue Book, is entitled "The Boundary Question. The Control over the Disputed Territory by Essequibo, by Means of Her Posts, Indian Captains, and Protectors of Indians, Mainly from the records of British Guiana, by James Rodway." It is divided into six subdivisions as follows:

1—Area of jurisdiction.
2—Posts and postholders.
3—Indian Captains.
4—The Indian protectorate.
5—The watershed of the Essequibo, and
6—The Pomeroon district.

This volume has been expected for some time, and surprise is expressed that it should be transmitted through the American Consul at Demerara rather than through Ambassador Bayard, as was the case with the other volumes. The first and second Blue Books were devoted to the Pollock argument, with documents and maps. The second or supplemental volume gave most of the documents in extenso and corrections to which attention had been called. The fourth was a surprise to all concerned, as it contained simply a reprint of Counsel Storrow's preliminary argument against the Schomburgk line, and did not have the customary blue cover. No. 5 was a reply to Mr. Storrow, and it has been stated for some time that the sixth and final volume would be devoted to the Indian protectorate.

At the commission meeting to-day all the members except Dr. Andrew D. White, who was absent, participated in discussion of the evidence. After a recess for luncheon the meeting continued throughout the afternoon.

The commission adjourned this afternoon to meet again to-morrow morning for the purpose of conferring with Prof. Burr relative to his researches in Holland and England.

PROF. BURR'S RESEARCHES.

Examined a Lot of Old Documents at The Hague.

Prof. George L. Burr, chief historical expert of the American Venezuelan Commission, who has been abroad examining documents bearing on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, arrived yesterday on board the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, from Liverpool. Prof. Burr made no stay in this city, but left on the 11:30 A. M. train for Washington.

When seen at the dock and questioned as to the result of his mission to Europe, Prof. Burr said as far as he individually was concerned his labor of research had been entirely satisfactory.

"My mission," he said, "was to find out geographical conditions. I examined a great body of documents which before had not been searched. I found them in Dutch archives at The Hague, where I went direct from here.

"My work was not in connection with diplomats, but I was accorded every possible courtesy, both in England and Holland. The documents I examined went back as far as the sixteenth century."

Prof. Burr said he had formed no conclusions favorable to one side or the other.

When asked whether the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, had brought a settlement of the question with him when he returned to this country, the professor said he did not know.

The documents found in the Dutch archives naturally contained very good material.

Asked whether he thought the question in dispute would be shortly settled, Prof. Burr replied: "I cannot say; I fervently hope it will. The evidence is so vague that it must be interpreted. I have no right to anticipate the commission."

Dr. De Hann of Johns Hopkins University accompanied Prof. Burr abroad, and assisted him in his research.

METHODIST BISHOPS MEET.

Opening of Their Semi-Annual Conference in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 28.—The semi-annual meeting of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church began in the parlors of the Monongahela House this morning. The business to be considered is practically routine, but none the less important to the Church. There are 130 conferences each year. All complaints from these conferences are reviewed by the eighteen effective Bishops and adjusted by them. At these meetings the Bishops are assigned to their charges. Seventeen Bishops are in attendance, as follows: William X. Ninde, J. C. Hartzell, John F. Hurst, Thomas Bowman, John P. Newman, Earl C. Cranston, John M. Walden, Stephen M. Merrill, Charles H. Fowler, Charles C. McCabe, James M. Thoburn, Edward G. Andrews, Cyrus D. Foss, Henry W. Warren, John H. Vincent, Willard E. Maillalieu, and James N. Fitzgerald.

Bishop William Taylor of Congo, Africa, will not attend. Following the board and executive meetings, the Bishops will take part in the sessions of the Church Extension Society, which convenes Nov. 5. This board is composed of twenty-eight members and the Bishops, and the work to be done will keep the members here ten days.

This evening a reception was given the distinguished churchmen at Christ Church, East End.

Silver Democrats to Display Flags.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 28.—The silver Democrats of Columbus will anticipate the National Popocratic imitation of Chairman Hanna's suggestion. It is proposed by State Chairman Taylor to display the flag to-morrow. There will be speaking at various points. As nearly every business man in the city is for sound money, and the flag is already afloat from many prominent business houses, Popocratic flags will have to hunt for new places from which to float.

MR. HOBART AT LONG BRANCH.

A Grand Reception Accorded Him and Gov. Griggs.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 28.—Vice Presidential Candidate Garret A. Hobart and Gov. John Griggs were given a rousing reception here this evening. This is Hobart's county, as he was born here, and Monmouth still claims him as a son, although he has long been a resident of Passaic County.

The demonstration here to-night was a county affair. Special trains were run over the different roads, bringing people from all parts of the county. The city was dressed in holiday attire. The local force of decorators had more than they could handle, and men had to be brought on from Newark, Elizabeth, and Jersey City with flags and bunting to help decorate the city for the night.

The procession contained fully two thousand men. They had plenty of fireworks and colored fire, and the town was kept in a blaze of bright light all the evening. The scene as the procession passed up Broadway was one such as the city had never before seen. The street was as light as day. The processionists were shouting for Hobart and McKinley, instead of McKinley and Hobart. Gov. Griggs was also cheered for at intervals.

In the Ocean Theatre, which was originally built for a skating rink, three thousand persons found seating and standing room to hear Mr. Hobart and Gov. Griggs speak. Three times that number wanted to get into the theatre, and an overflow meeting had to be held in Broadway. When Mr. Hobart was introduced the spectators rose and cheered him repeatedly. He spoke well and clearly, and his voice was plainly heard by almost every one present. He reviewed the history of the country under the last Republican administration, and compared its prosperity with what followed the election of President Cleveland and the handing over of the two houses of Congress to the Democrats. He scored the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and denounced it as a fallacy calculated to work immeasurable harm to the country, and especially to the working men. He asked Monmouth County, as his birth county, to vote for better times and honest money.

Gov. Griggs was given a reception second only in point of enthusiasm to that accorded his noted companion. The Governor spoke at some length. Addresses were also made by the county nominees, who were all present.

KILLED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

A Woman Shot Dead and Her Husband Wounded by Robbers.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Oct. 28.—Murderous highwaymen did bloody work just outside the limits of this borough early this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kiser, a young couple of Norristown, were returning from an afternoon drive, when, just before they reached the borough limits, two men sprang from the roadside and seized the horse's head. The men were armed with revolvers, and they demanded of Kiser that he turn over to them his valuables.

Despite the threatening pistols, Kiser refused the demand of the highwaymen, and started to whip up his horse. Thereupon the desperadoes opened fire. Kiser was shot through the arm and his wife was shot through the head and instantly killed. Undaunted by the murderous effect of their fire, the highwaymen completed their work. They dragged Kiser from the carriage and robbed him of his watch and the money he had about him. The ruffians then rifled Mrs. Kiser's body of her gold watch and made their escape.

Bleeding and fainting, Kiser dragged himself to a near-by house and summoned assistance. He was brought to his home here and is badly wounded. Kiser was able to give the authorities a good description of the highwaymen, and the police of this borough and Philadelphia are bending every effort to capture the bandits.

BIG MAJORITY IN OHIO.

Predictions from Two Independent Republican Sources.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Charles L. Kurtz, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, has sent this telegram to Mark A. Hanna, Chairman of the National Republican Committee:

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 27.
The Hon. M. A. Hanna, Chairman, Chicago, Ill.:
Ohio will give McKinley a larger majority than she ever gave to a leading candidate on State or National ticket with the possible exception of that given to Brough for Governor in 1863.
C. L. KURTZ, Chairman.

The majority given Brough was 101,098. The next largest majority in the history of Ohio politics was 64,000, given to S. M. Taylor for Secretary of State two years ago. Lincoln, when he was a candidate for re-election to the Presidency, had a majority of 60,000 in this State.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Joseph F. Smith, who is a member of Major McKinley's household during the campaign, and who is an expert in Ohio politics, has compiled a detailed estimate of the pluralities which the counties in the State will give next Tuesday. He has derived his information from sources independent of those drawn upon by the State Committee, and gives the name of his correspondent in each county.

Mr. Smith thinks the Republican counties of the State will give McKinley a plurality in the aggregate of 113,500, and that the Democratic counties will give Bryan pluralities amounting to 26,700, making a minimum plurality for McKinley in the State of 86,800. In every case the minimum Republican and maximum Democratic estimate is given.

The statement closes with the prediction that Ohio will give a plurality of at least 100,000 for McKinley.

New-York Prison Extensions.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The State Prison Commission adjourned to-day without finally acting upon the plans for enlarging the Tombs in New-York City and the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The final consideration of the plans was put over until the next meeting. President Stewart of the commission was designated to call upon Commissioner of Correction Wright of New-York City with regard to the plans. He will recommend that the plans be changed so as to provide for steel, instead of artificial stone, cells, and that the proposed cell corridors be made wider.

Killed a Child for Revenge.

GALESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 28.—Seeking revenge as the result of a quarrel with his employer, Oscar Marshall, a North Bend farmer, William Palmer, eighteen years of age, took the three-year-old son of Marshall to the barn to-day and deliberately crushed his skull with an axe. Later he confessed to the crime. A lynching may follow.

BRYAN CHEERED BY WOMEN

THEIR VOICES APPLAUD TWO CHICAGO SPEECHES.

Talked Also to Several Large Gatherings of Men in the Course of His Second Day's Campaign in Cook County—Noon Meeting in Battery D Armory—Twenty-five Thousand Persons See Him at the Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The second day of Mr. Bryan's canvass of Cook County began at 10 A. M. by an address in the Polish district, to an audience of women—Polish, Danish, Swedish, German, and women of other nationalities. They gathered in St. Stanislaus Hall, at Bradley and Noble Streets, and cheered him.

Mr. Bryan made a short speech about the relation of the housekeeper to the money question, and then went away to address a noon-day meeting in Battery D Armory, on the lake front.

Before the time set for the appearance of the nominee the building was packed, while a great crowd outside clamored for admittance. The meeting was intended for businessmen, and a ticket was necessary to gain admission. Immediately in front of the stage about 500 chairs had been placed. These were occupied within a few minutes after the first in-rush, and then people began to bank up behind the chairs, row after row, until there was no more space.

Brother of O. O. Howard Presided.

Gen. C. P. Howard, formerly a Republican, a veteran of the late war, and a brother of Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, who is one of the Generals engaged in stumping the country for the Republican National ticket, presided. Gen. Howard made a little speech before presenting the candidate.

"Mr. Bryan asks one question," he said. "Are these all business men?"

"Yes," came in chorus from the audience intermingled with shouts of "and workingmen."

"I told him they were business men, according to his definition," Gen. Howard went on.

The crowd understood the reference, even before Gen. Howard finished, what the candidate had said about the farmers, laborers, and miners, being as much business men as those who sat in back offices. When Gen. Howard concluded there was another uproar. Mr. Bryan jumped on a chair and tried to quell the noise by raising his hands. Quiet was finally restored, and he began a speech that lasted an hour.

Mr. Bryan's third address was delivered before an audience composed mostly of women. It was a well dressed gathering. Nearly all who attended came in gowns suitable for afternoon calls. They crowded into the building as soon as the doors were opened, filled the limited number of chairs on the floor, and took possession of all available standing room, and every chair in the gallery.

Thousands of Women Outside.

Several thousand who were unable to gain entrance stood on the outside to see the candidate when he arrived. It was intensely close inside the armory, and a dozen women succumbed.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan reached the armory at 3 o'clock. As they came on the stage, where a quartet of young women had just finished singing a patriotic song, the audience rose en masse and cheered with vigor, the deep tones of the male portion drowning the shrill cries from the women. Mrs. Duncanson, President of the Women's Club, introduced Mr. Bryan, who made a very brief speech, similar to those delivered on his tour before other gatherings of women.

Leaving Mrs. Bryan behind, the candidate proceeded to the Transit House, in the stockyards district, accompanied by Thomas Gahan, National Committeeman from Illinois, and ex-Mayor Cushing of Omaha. The stand from which he spoke was erected on the south side of the Transit House, and in the narrow street just in front of it a great throng had assembled. The space was exceedingly contracted. A big livery stable marked the boundary for the rear of the crowd, which of necessity spread out over the sides for a considerable distance. Twenty-five thousand is a reasonable estimate of the mass.

It was 4:15 o'clock when Mr. Bryan came, and the remarks Tim Carrabine, a local commission merchant, was making were cut short in the storm of applause that arose. Mr. Carrabine introduced him, handing him a silver horseshoe as he did so, and the multitude howled again. The audience was composed principally of stockyards men, who manifested wild approval of some of the remarks made by the candidate.

Bryan's Last Speeches.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The itinerary of Mr. Bryan in detail up to the day before election, was completed to-day at Democratic National Headquarters. The nominee will leave Chicago late to-morrow night, and go to Green Bay, Wis., for his first speech Friday morning. He will spend Friday in Wisconsin. Saturday he will be in Iowa. He will rest in Lincoln Sunday, and on Monday will do some talking along the Platte River.

Mrs. Bryan Fatigued.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Bryan is showing signs of fatigue. She remained in her room practically all day, while her husband was traveling about the city campaigning. Mrs. Bryan has been with the silver nominee for several days, and the strain incident to railway travel and the exciting scenes connected therewith have worn on her. There is nothing serious in her condition.

MADE MR. STEVENSON SICK.

The Vice President Affected by Heat at a Public Meeting.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—While sitting on the platform at the Bryan political meeting held at Tattersall's last evening, Vice President Stevenson was overcome by heat and was compelled to withdraw from the stage.

Fearing that he might faint, the Vice President had his cab called, and he went at once to the Palmer House. In leaving the stage door at the place of the mass meeting, Mr. Stevenson asked the assistance of a policeman, who was on duty in that section of the house, and the latter saw him safely away to his cab.

After arriving at the hotel, the Vice President still felt the effects of his illness, but he was able to go to his apartments without further assistance, and he did not think it necessary to call a physician. No serious results are anticipated.

THE OUTLOOK IN COLORADO

Scarcely Any Doubt that Bryan Will Carry the State.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 28.—Politics has made strange bedfellows in Colorado this year, and at the close of the campaign the situation is complicated and the result of the domestic battle, except on Congressmen and the Governor, is in doubt.

Before the nominating conventions were held it was the expressed desire of all parties other than the McKinleyites to unite upon one common ticket, thus leaving all funds and orators at the disposal of the National Democratic Committee. The uncontrollable desire of local politicians in all factions for office, together with the ambition of the leader of the Populist Party to succeed Mr. Teller as United States Senator, prevented this being realized, and seven State Conventions were held, the Democrats, Silver Republicans, Middle of the Road Populists, National Silver Party, Patterson Populists, McKinley Republicans, and Prohibitionists. Two dominant parties were formed by the fusion of the Democrats and Silver Republicans and the Patterson Populists and National Silver Party. Both of these agreed upon common Bryan and Sewall Electors—Messrs. A. T. Gunnell, (Rep.,) George W. Thatcher, (Dem.,) E. T. Wells, (Rep.,) and T. M. Patterson, (Pop.,) and renominated for Congress John T. Shafroth, (Rep.,) in the First, and John C. Bell, (Pop.,) in the Second District, and pledged their Legislative candidates to vote to return Henry M. Teller to the United States Senate.

The remaining factions nominated independent tickets throughout, the Middle of the Roaders nominating Colorado's ex-war Governor, Davis H. Waite, for Governor; Bryan and Watson Electors, and indorsing only Bell from the other tickets.

The McKinley followers nominated Judge George W. Allen for Governor and Thomas E. McClellan and Thomas R. Hoffmire for Congress in the First and Second Districts.

There is no Palmer and Buckner ticket in Colorado, but it has been stated that if there were it would have about 15,000 supporters. It is estimated there will be about 180,000 votes cast in this State Tuesday, and that the Bryan and Sewall Electors will receive about 130,000, the McKinleyites not over 30,000, the Middlers 15,000, and the Prohibitionists 5,000, is reasonably certain.

The election of Bell and Shafroth is assured. The former, having only the opposition of the McKinley ticket, will get in the neighborhood of 150,000 votes, while Shafroth will poll probably 15,000 less.

The Legislature will most likely be in control of the Demo-Republican organization, but if it should not, a combination of its members with those of the Pop-Silver Party assures Mr. Teller's return.

From reports received at State headquarters up to to-night, it appears that ex-Gov. Alva Adams, the Democratic fusion candidate for Governor, will be elected by a plurality of not less than 10,000 over M. S. Bailey, the Patterson Populist candidate.

A SIGHT LOST TO BOSTON.

The White Cruiser "McKinley" Cannot Pass Through Her Streets.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—By the refusal of the West End Street Railway Company to handle the white cruiser McKinley from the Fitchburg Railroad tracks, Boston loses a sight of one of the most unique features of the campaign. It was proposed to take it to Salem for the parade to-night, and arrangements had been made so that it would be brought down on the Fitchburg Railroad, arriving last night, and would then be unloaded near the old Fitchburg Station. Further, it was necessary to go over the West End tracks to connect with the Lynn and Boston Railroad.

President Little of the West End Railroad declined, however, to permit her to go upon the tracks of his road, basing his declination upon the ground that the road had no legal right to transport such a car, and in case of accident they would be outside the pale of the law.

This ship was constructed in Fitchburg some six weeks ago out of a flat construction car of the Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway Company. She is forty feet in length, carries four guns in sponsons, two in turrets on the deck, and is fully equipped with boats, anchor, &c. The crew is largely composed of members of the Fitchburg Athletic Club, and numbers in all 125 men. There are two companies of tars in full sailor uniform, carrying oars with torches, a company of engineers, carrying the sailing light colors, and a company of marines with torch guns. In addition to this, there is a drum corps of twenty men and a Captain, Lieutenant Commander, acting as an executive officer, a full staff of Lieutenants and ensigns of the sailor companies, chief engineer, and marine officers.

She has made many cruises in the vicinity of Fitchburg, Leominster, Lancaster, Clinton, &c., but has not as yet left that region, although it was expected she would cruise over in eastern Massachusetts later.

MEANT TO ENCOURAGE BRYAN.

New-York State Declared to be Enthusiastically for Him.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Among the literature given out to-day by Chairman Campau of the Democratic National Campaign Committee was the following letter from New-York:

Letters from farming sections of New-York State and the enthusiasm of working classes in the metropolis afford ample assurances of victory for Bryan. Farmers are offering lands and crops to our silver party committee for the cause. O'Brien Democracy hold 200 Democratic meetings this week. McKinley parade and bets are mere devices. People are not with them.

ALEXANDER DELMAR,
Provisional Chairman, State Committee National Silver Party.
FRANCIS M. BIXBEY,
For Young Democracy.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S HORSE FELL

Great Excitement in Washington For A Brief Period.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A trifling accident, caused by one of the horses attached to Mrs. Cleveland's carriage falling and dislocating the harness while that lady was out driving this afternoon, was the occasion of no little temporary excitement.

The mishap occurred on Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of the Treasury Department, a usually well-crowded thoroughfare, and the knowledge that the wife of the President was the occupant of the carriage caused for a few moments some consternation; but the immediate recovery of the equine to a standing position and the knowledge that no harm had resulted caused a gathering crowd to disperse quickly.

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

Five Candidates in the Field and There May Be More.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—The Georgia Legislature met at 10 o'clock this morning and was immediately organized. There was no contest for any of the offices, all of these being settled by the caucus. Robert Berner was elected President of the Senate; C. G. Gray, President pro tem.; H. A. Jenkins of Putnam, Speaker; W. A. Dodson of Sumter, Speaker pro tem., and Mark Hardin, Clerk. No business was done beyond the formal organization.

The Legislature has before it a hot contest for the United States Senatorship, precipitated by the sudden death of Charles F. Crisp, who would have been unanimously chosen. There are five candidates, including Gov. Atkinson.

Gov. Atkinson entered the Kimball House this morning while it was crowded with politicians, and announced that he was a candidate. Capt. Evan P. Howell, editor of The Constitution; Col. James W. Robertson, Hal T. Lewis, and Stephen Clay have also announced themselves candidates and opened headquarters. Fleming G. Dubignon, W. G. Brantley, and Gen. Clement A. Evans may become candidates.

Telegrams from the Third District state that every county will indorse Charles R. Crisp for the unexpired term in Congress of his father. Mr. Crisp was associated closely with his father while the latter was Speaker. It is probable he will not have any opposition.

A REWARD FOR SOBRIETY.

George Crocker Receives the $500,000 Left Him by His Father.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—As a reward for five consecutive years of total abstinence from intoxicants George Crocker was yesterday awarded $500,000.

Charles Crocker, father of George, Charles F., and William H. Crocker, died Sept. 22, 1891, and in making his will failed to bequeath a portion of his property to his son George, who was given to overindulgence in intoxicants. Instead, he placed 490 bonds of the Southern Pacific Company in the hands of the other two sons in trust for George, with the proviso that if within fifteen years after the death of the founder of the fund George Crocker should stay sober for five consecutive years the principal should be turned over to him. If, however, he failed to abstain from overindulgence, the bonds were to be distributed among certain grandchildren of Charles Crocker.

September last George Crocker applied for the bonds, alleging that he had been sober for five years. The matter was submitted to the courts by the executors, who were instructed to turn over the bonds to the legatee.

POISONED ENGLISH PHEASANTS.

A Baltimore Negro Convicted of the Crime Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—James T. Butler, colored, has been adjudged guilty of poisoning 1,400 English pheasants, belonging to the Bowleys Quarter Ducking Club of Bengies, Md. He has been on trial at Towson since Monday. The Court deferred sentence. The sentence to be imposed is left to the discretion of the Court. The case against Robert Smith, alleged to have been an accomplice of Butler's in the wholesale poisoning of the birds, was dismissed, the State allowing a verdict of not guilty to be entered.

The case is one that has attracted much attention from sportsmen all over the country. The Bowleys Quarter Club is composed of prominent and wealthy Philadelphians, who have turned their attention to the propagation of pheasants as a game bird since ducks have become scarce. The poisoning of the birds, which was done for revenge, leaves the club without sufficient birds for the Winter's sport.

RIOT AT A POLITICAL RALLY.

Four Persons Seriously Injured During the Quarrel.

BREEDEN, West Va., Oct. 28.—During a political rally here last night a riot occurred, in which several persons were injured. Among the number were two women. A number of men had been drinking. They began a quarrel, and it was believed at one time that many would be killed. The seriously injured are: Mrs. Lydia Maynard, Sarah Browning, Ira Goodall, and Tom Sandall.

The meeting at which the riot took place was being addressed by various county candidates of both parties. The platform on which the speakers stood was erected near the old home of the notorious Anse Hatfield.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are partly cloudy in the morning, followed by showers.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic and East Gulf coasts, in the Northwest, and at Rocky Mountain stations. It has fallen slowly in the lake region and in the West Gulf States, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory.

There is a trough of low pressure extending from Lake Superior southwestward to Western Texas, and there is a depression of considerable energy central over the Indian Territory. The barometer is highest off the New-England coast; it is also high over the Dakotas.

Local rains have prevailed in the Southern States, in the Ohio Valley, and in the lake region.

Thunderstorms are reported from Texas northward over Kansas and snow from the Dakotas and Colorado.

It is warmer from the Gulf coast northward over the lake region and much colder from Western Texas northward over Colorado and the Dakotas.

The indications are that general rains will prevail in the central valleys, with local storms and much cooler weather Thursday afternoon or night. Cloudiness will increase on the Atlantic coast during the day, with showers from New-York southward to Georgia.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	64	52	52
6 A. M.	60	52	52
9 A. M.	58	51	52
12 M.	57	53	53
4 P. M.	59	53	57
6 P. M.	48	52	56
9 P. M.	46	52	55
12 P. M.	41	52	53

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54½
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1895	55
Corresponding date for last twenty years	52

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Column 7.

SOUND MONEY OUTLOOK

WHAT WILLIAM D. BYNUM SAYS IN A REPORT.

He Has Been Making a Tour of Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—States That Are Safe for the Standard—Confident of Kentucky—Strong Fight in Tennessee—The Battle in the Local Field—Meeting to be Held To-night.

William D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party, has written an encouraging letter to the headquarters of the party here. He says:

"I have been making a tour of Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and from the best information I can gather Minnesota is reliably safe for sound money. Wisconsin is beyond a doubt; likewise Iowa, and the result in Illinois is no longer a matter of doubt, except as to the magnitude of the majority for sound-money. Our friends in Michigan are at work systematically, and are accomplishing great results. Indiana, I think, is safe. There has been a remarkable change in the sentiments among the laboring men in the manufactories in the gas belt, and this, I think, will result in giving to honest money a handsome majority, probably 25,000, in the State.

"I am still confident of Kentucky, and Nebraska will, I think, show a fair majority for honest money. Our friends there are doing noble work. Wyoming is the only State west of the Missouri that, I think, will be counted for honest money.

"Our friends in Tennessee are making a very persistent and enthusiastic canvass. The free-silver men are confident of Ohio, but on what they base their claims I do not know; but, certainly, they really believe that they are going to carry that State. Our friend sthere are very ardent and enthusiastic, and there is no sound-money advocate there who thinks there is any question whatever as to the enormous majority which the State should give for that cause.

The headquarters are in receipt of information that the revolt among the Tammany Democrats in the Twenty-sixth District against their nominee for Assembly, Assemblyman Andrews, is likely to result in the election of the sound-money candidate, P. St. John O'Sullivan. The younger Democrats are in sympathy with Mr. O'Sullivan's candidacy.

George R. Crawford, State Committeeman in the Sixteenth Congressional District, writes to headquarters a number of Republicans in that district, realizing the danger to the cause of sound money in the contention between Fairchild and Ward, declare that the only way in which Westchester can be saved for sound money is for the National Democrats and Republicans to unite on James W. Lawrence. Mr. Crawford says:

"It has been apparent for a week that neither of the Republican nominees can be elected, so bitter is the feeling among their friends and followers. And it is equally apparent that the only sound-money candidate in the field who can possibly defeat Mr. Travis is Mr. Lawrence. This is as clear as a mathematical demonstration. It would be exceedingly unfortunate to have Westchester send to the next Congress a man who represents solely the minority silver sentiment."

Meetings will be held to-night by the Campaign Committee of the Sound-Money Democratic State Committee, as follows:

Fourth Assembly District, (open air,) 377 Madison Street.—Speakers: Leonard Tuttle, E. S. Terry, A. A. Alling, Neil MacNeill.

Twelfth Assembly District, 542 Grand Street, Corner Cannon Street.—Speakers: H. De F. Baldwin, James R. Burnet, Leonard Tuttle, and Neil MacNeill.

Fourteenth Assembly District, Assembly Rooms, 151-153 East Seventy-second Street.—Speakers: Theodore Sutro, William J. Curtis, E. Ellery Anderson, and James Byrne.

Seventeenth Assembly District, (open air,) Fifty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue.—Speakers: Leonard Tuttle, Thomas J. Falls, L. P. Mingey, and L. E. Sexton.

Nineteenth Assembly District, Gillie's Hall, 426 Columbus Avenue, near Eighty-first Street.—Speakers: E. Ellery Anderson, A. D. Andrews, B. F. Mahler, Dr. Ira Morrison, and Lawrence E. Sexton.

Thirty-second Assembly District, One Hundred and Sixth Street and Madison Avenue; if rainy, 236 East Ninety-sixth Street.—Speakers: A. A. Alling, James R. Burnet, Frank Grady, F. N. Holman, M. J. Gasquet, and Dr. Ira Morrison.

Port Jefferson, L. I.—Speaker: Charles S. Fairchild.

Stapleton, Richmond County, S. I., Germania Clubrooms.—Speakers: F. W. Hinrichs and Perry Belmont.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM.

A New-York Physician Dies in a Boston Hotel.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Dr. Charles F. McCann of 104 East Sixteenth Street, New-York City, was found dead in Room 61, at Hotel Reynolds, about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

He registered about 11 o'clock Tuesday night as C. F. McCann, New-York, and was not seen again until the chambermaid entered the room late this afternoon and found him dead. From the condition of the body when found it is probable that death was caused by an overdose of morphine, or some other narcotic, but this is not positively known, nor will it be until after an autopsy is held. Medical Examiner Draper will probably make a post mortem examination to-morrow.

McCann was about thirty-three years old. A card giving his name and address as above was found in one of his pockets.

Converted by a Fellow-Convict.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—It was announced to-day that Dr. J. Edward Lee, who was yesterday sentenced for malpractice to State prison, had been converted during his confinement in jail. The repentance was reported as effected by the Rev. John Morse, who occupied an adjoining cell, and was awaiting trial on the charge of arson. Dr. Lee has written a let

DISMISSED THE CHARGES

FIRE COMMISSIONERS REINSTATE SUPT. SMITH.

He Will Again Be in Charge of the Fire Alarm and Telegraph Systems—When the Case Was Taken Up Yesterday the Questions of Fact Were Considered Separately—Commissioner La Grange Voted to Sustain Many Charges.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday dismissed the charges of fraud and incompetency under which J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of Fire Alarm and Telegraph in the department, was recently tried, and reinstated him in the position, from which he was suspended when the charges were first made.

President Sheffield said that as all the law points had been disposed of at a former meeting, a decision would be made on the questions of fact in relation to the charges that had not been disposed of. Secretary Jussen read the charges and they were acted upon separately.

On the first charge it was alleged that Mr. Smith fraudulently prepared contract specifications so that no one could fully understand them, and for the purpose of giving the Standard Underground Cable Company an advantage over other bidders. Commissioner La Grange said that the city had lost $100,000 by Mr. Smith's method of drafting specifications, but when a vote was taken he cast his with the other Commissioners, and the charge was dismissed.

The second charge was that Mr. Smith conspired with the Pierce & Jones Company to permit it to furnish supplies to the department at exorbitant rates. Commissioner La Grange voted to sustain the charge. Commissioner Sturgis and President Sheffield voted to dismiss it on the ground that as there was no clear proof of fraud, it must be assumed that Mr. Smith acted in good faith within his discretion. The charge was dismissed.

On the third charge, alleging that Mr. Smith bought supplies from the Standard Underground Cable Company at exorbitant rates, the vote was the same as on the second charge, the Commissioners who voted to dismiss saying that the prices paid were reasonable under the circumstances. The charge was dismissed.

Commissioner La Grange voted to sustain the fourth charge, which alleged conspiracy with many persons to defraud the city by means of exorbitant prices. The charge was dismissed by the votes of President Sheffield and Commissioner Sturgis. The fifth charge, alleging incompetency in preparing contracts for underground cable work thus preventing intelligent bidding; the sixth charge, which alleged failure to properly inspect and keep a record of underground cable work; the seventh charge, alleging a conspiracy with the Pierce & Jones Company to compel charitable institutions to connect with the fire-alarm system through the Pierce & Jones Company, were all dismissed by the votes of President Sheffield and Commissioner Sturgis, Commissioner La Grange voting to sustain.

In the eighth charge, Mr. Smith was alleged to be incompetent in having permitted the alarm system to deteriorate, thus causing fires. Commissioner La Grange, in voting to sustain the charge, said that the New-York fire-alarm system was inferior to those of other cities in this country. The other Commissioners admitted that certain features were not as perfect as they should be, but refused to hold Mr. Smith responsible for them, and dismissed the charge.

The charges disposed of, a motion to reinstate Mr. Smith was made and carried, Commissioner La Grange again voting in opposition to the two other Commissioners.

The Commissioners yesterday received notice from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that it had been authorized to issue bonds for $181,000 for the construction of a permanent plant in the form of sites and buildings and telegraph system. The last Legislature passed a law permitting the sum of $300,000 to be used for this purpose.

Permission was given to the members of Engine Companies 16 and 51 to form a bicycle brigade, the men promising that their bicycling should not interfere with the discipline of the department or the men's hours of duty.

NOT SCARED BY BRYAN CROWDS

Republican Managers Do Not Think a Dozen Votes Will Be Affected.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Republican managers at National, State, and county headquarters were kept busy to-day answering the question:

"Does the Bryan demonstration reduce your confidence in Illinois going for McKinley?"

Many persons called up by telephone, and others asked in person. Some of the inquirers may have been Democrats, intending to have fun with the leaders, but most of them were Republicans, who were eager to know how the party managers interpreted the various ovations tendered the silver candidate. From National, State, and county headquarters came, in substance, the same reply:

"Bryan's campaign in Chicago will not affect the result."

"Mr. Bryan's campaign in Cook County will not change a baker's dozen votes," said National Committeeman Jamieson to a correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "The Republican managers are not scared a particle. Why, look at the facts in the case. Is it any wonder that a city of nearly 2,000,000 of people should turn out a good crowd to hear a candidate for President?

"Had Major McKinley come here during the campaign the demonstration would have eclipsed all Chicago records, much as the city is noted for its crowds on such events.

"Instead of reducing McKinley's estimated majority in Cook County, I feel justified in increasing the figures," continued Dr. Jamieson. "There is no such thing as defeat here. Taking the Democrats' own figures, the Republicans will win as sure as fate. They claim the bulk of organized labor. Grant them 70 per cent. of it—and that is too liberal an estimate by far—and only claiming that same percentage of the business men, clerks, and others who are not classed as workingmen, for McKinley, and the Republicans will win in a walk.

"But McKinley is bound to get more labor votes than the Bryan and Altgeld managers have any idea of. They are straining every effort to carry Illinois, on the theory that this State holds the key to the situation. Illinois does indicate the way the election will go, but the old State is for McKinley and sound money, and nothing the silverites can do will change it."

The Democratic managers are circulating the report that Bryan's arrival in Chicago and his enthusiastic reception have frightened the Republican leaders, and that they are debating the question of bringing Major McKinley here to offset the Bryan excitement. The Republican Committee announces that the report is unfounded, and that no such plan is in mind.

"There is no doubt that Major McKinley's presence here would arouse great enthusiasm and make many Republican votes," said a member of the National Committee. "He has made more votes by remaining quietly at home than Mr. Bryan has by circling the country."

Has Potatoes to Wager.

Chairman Danforth of the Popocrats received a letter from a farmer in the upper part of the State yesterday, offering to bet 100 bushels of potatoes even, "against currency," that Bryan would be elected. There was no taker.

Buy India-Ceylon Tea.
East Indies Tea Co., 121 Front St., N. Y.—Adv.

JACQUES HAS DISAPPEARED.

No Trace of the Murderer Who Escaped from White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 28.—Sheriff Johnson's Deputy Sheriffs and special Deputy Sheriffs scoured the county in all directions to-day in their search for Edward Jacques, alias Peter James, the Bedford Station burglar, who escaped from the county jail here last evening. In order to instill more interest into the search Sheriff Johnson today offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of the fugitive.

It is thought Jacques took the road leading to Mamaroneck. A theory, not without probability is that his friends hired a small cottage in an out-of-the-way and quiet place, and that he went there to rest in security for an indefinite period.

The saw with which Jacques cut off the cell window bars was found this morning in the empty cell. It is an ordinary bow-shaped instrument, that could easily have been smuggled to him. No precautions against what happened seemed to have been taken, as the prisoner was considered too sick for any exertion. The Sheriff says he had a hemorrhage of the lungs yesterday morning, and seemed in the afternoon to be in no condition to break jail and drop a dozen feet clear to a hard stone walk.

Sheriff Johnson spent to-day mailing pictures and a description of the escaped murderer to the authorities of this State and all over the country.

The citizens blame the Board of Supervisors for not providing a better jail. The present building has been condemned by the State Board of Health as out of sanitary condition and out of date. The State Board of Prison Commissioners have pronounced it an unsafe place in which to detain prisoners. Two Grand Juries have said it was unworthy of Westchester County and a disgrace to the community.

At the last meeting of the board Supervisor Davenport of New-Rochelle offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to find a suitable place of about twenty acres where a new jail could be built. This was laughed down by the board. The Supervisors hold that the jail is all right if the officers would attend to their duties.

Coroner Charles E. Birch, who is the physician of the jail, also comes in for a share of public censure in insisting that Jacques should be kept in the hospital ward after Sheriff Johnson had demanded that he should be moved into the main jail, which is more secure. The doctor is quoted as saying this step would result in the man's death, and that he would not assume the responsibility.

A general alarm giving Jacques's description was sent out yesterday to all the police stations in this city, and detectives were stationed at the railroad stations to watch the trains coming in. The Central Office men who are looking for him know him well, as they saw him in jail at White Plains after his arrest.

WHEAT RISING ONCE MORE.

Changeable Prices in the Chicago Market Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Trading in the wheat market was only moderately active this morning, prices showing a slight gain over last night, principally in reflection of firmer Liverpool advices. Fluctuations were irregular, however, and the full appreciation failed to be sustained. The movement in the Northwest continues heavy, 1,208 cars arriving this morning. These heavy supplies hang over the market as a menace to advancing prices.

At the end of the first half hour the market developed more strength, another ¼c. advance taking place, December wheat sold between 69c. and 69⅝c., holding at 69½@69⅝c.—¾@⅞c. higher than yesterday.

Easier money rates at New-York caused buyers to feel courageous during the latter part of the session, December being worked up an additional cent on that news. At "calls," which ranged from 70½ to 71⅜, there was determined selling, which checked the advance for a time. The gain of 2 cents from yesterday brought considerable "long" wheat on the market. The disposition among speculators to play close to shore during the present week was notably plain. Approaching the close the strength became very pronounced, and the best quotations of the session were then established. A partial reaction took place at the conclusion of the day's trading, the net advance for the day, however, being equal to yesterday's loss. December wheat ranged between 71¼ and 69, closing at 70⅝ to 71, 2⅛ to 2¼ higher than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—The wheat market opened lower than the closing prices in America yesterday, but reacted almost immediately upon large buying orders from a prominent house, and kept advancing all the morning. The demand lessening, the market lost ¾d., but upon renewed buying it recovered, though a full improvement was not maintained, the closing price being only ¼d. higher than the opening. The sales aggregated 90,000 quarters.

APPEALS TO DEMOCRATS.

Support Asked in Indiana for Palmer and Buckner.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—Chairman Pickens of the National Democratic State Committee issued an address to the Democrats to-day, in which he urges them to support their own ticket. He strikes Bryanism and McKinleyism with equal force and makes a strong appeal for true Democratic principles. In part he says:

"A perilous crisis confronts the Democratic Party. Through revolutionary methods and the treachery of enemies in its own ranks, the organization of the party has been betrayed into the hands of the Populists, but its principles still live. They cannot die so long as Republican government lives. To the application of these principles in the administration of the affairs of the Governmen millions of patriotic citizens look with hope for the future.

"Both Republicanism and Populism stand for principles which we believe to be inimical to good government and to the prosperity and happiness of the people. Republicanism is the parent of paternalism and class favoritism. Populism is its natural offspring. To these evils Populism, as represented by Bryan, has added all manner of vicious doctrines, favoring repudiation, socialism, sectional strife, and disorder."

REPORTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

Charge of Offensive Partisanship Against District Attorney Beck.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 28.—Ex-Congressman Sowden to-day sent the following telegram to President Cleveland:

Allentown, Penn., Oct. 28.

The Hon Grover Cleveland, Executive Mansion, Washington:

Dear Sir: District Attorney Beck of Philadelphia made an offensive partisan speech here last night, in which he assailed the regular Democrats, who support Messrs. Bryan and Sewall, the regular nominees of the party, and whose supporters made your election possible in 1892, and without which Mr. Beck would not occupy his present lucrative position. Among the offensive things he said were: "We will end this fallacy of lungs, lunacy, and larceny on next Tuesday."

"He seems to be an offensive partisan of the worst kind, and by such utterances gave offense to more than nine-tenths of all the loyal and faithful Democrats here. As an officer of the law he certainly shows bad taste, and demonstrates his unfitness to uphold law and order, however able he may be, otherwise, to fill his high office. You removed several of these officers in the Department of Justice for much less offensiveness, notably District Attorney Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, for only being a candidate for Congress on the regular Democratic ticket in his State. The Civil Service rules ought to operate on all alike. Respectfully, WILLIAM H. BOWDEN."

Funeral of Cornelius Furgueson.

The body of ex-Supervisor Cornelius Furgueson, who died at his home, in Cropsey Avenue, Bensonhurst, Sunday night, was buried yesterday afternoon in Greenwood Cemetery. Services were held at the house and were conducted by the Rev. Alfred H. Brush and the Rev. Hugh Carpenter. The honorary pall bearers were Hugh McLaughlin, J. K. O. Sherwood, Edgar Duryea, Judge John Cowenhoeven, Alderman William Keegan, Thomas Mulvey, Charles W. Church, and van Brunt Voorhees. The Rev. Mr. Brush conducted the service at the grave.

SHOUTED FOR MITCHELL

A BIG SOUND-MONEY RALLY AT COOPER UNION.

Ex-Judge Howland Denounces Gov. Altgeld—Captain Jack Crawford, the Poet Scout, Silences a Hoodlum in Short Order—Major McKinley Telegraphs His Appreciation of the Patriotic Impulse Which Animated the Meeting.

The sound-money mass meeting in the interest of the candidacy of John Murray Mitchell, in the Eighth Congressional District, last night, was one of the largest held in Cooper Union during the present campaign. The hit of the evening was made by Capt. Jack Crawford, "the poet scout." A notable feature was the reading of this telegram from Major McKinley:

"CANTON, Ohio., Oct. 28.

"A most comforting reflection these exciting campaign days is the fact that as never before in years partisanship is hushed in the common desire to maintain the integrity of our financial system, and to overwhelmingly defeat even a suggestion of repudiation. I applaud the patriotic impulse animating those taking part in your meeting to-night.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

The hall was crowded to overflowing, and in consequence there was also an outdoor meeting. In view of the disturbances made by Bryan roughs at other recent sound-money meetings in Cooper Union, Inspector O'Connor had 100 policemen stationed about the hall. The presence of such a large force had the effect of preserving fairly good order. Only once or twice did Bryanites show a disposition to disturb the proceedings.

Just as the meeting was called to order several clubs marched into the hall, headed by bands and fife and drum corps. A number of prominent gentlemen occupied seats upon the platform. Among them were Congressman Benj. O'Dell, Everett P. Wheeler, Dr. H. P. Lewandowski, George Gregory, J. H. Ahern, George C. Ellison, R. P. Livermore, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, John H. Work, John S. Elliott, E. N. Taylor, James Speyer, John Dodd, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, F. A. Brown, Jenkins Van Schaick, Dr. Dudley G. Gautier, Lispenard Stewart, J. H. N. Cornell, George Broadhead, Dr. N. H. Henry, W. H. Kilboy, L. J. Hoenninger, Richard Van Cott, Simon Gavin, Dennis Shea, Edward A. Brady, Robert A. Greacen, Lucas L. Van Allen, John McKeever, Geo. B. Dean, Elijah N. Fisher, Cornelius Van Cott, R. C. Shannon, C. L. Tiffany, John Sloane, T. H. Hubbard, Edwin Bradley, B. D. Silliman, S. M. Milliken, M. Graham, J. A. Stewart, W. L. Harrison, W. E. Hills, W. F. Hasland, N. G. Humphrey, Albert Katz, John Dick, Dr. H. W. Graves, Charles N. Taintor.

Clarence W. Bowen, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, in calling the meeting to order, said that the gathering was neither Republican nor Democratic, but that all met in the interest of the Nation and to signify a desire for the maintenance of law and order. He introduced ex-Judge Henry E. Howland as presiding officer. He said Mr. Howland was an old Yale man, and if the audience were not orderly the Judge would show them he was still a good quarter back.

Judge Howland said that he considered that we were nearing the end of what may be considered the most memorable campaign in the history of the country. The spectacle presented during the past few months, he said, was not pleasant to the patriotic citizen. On one side was ignorance, greed, and revolution, and on the other progress, thrift, and patriotism.

"I believe," said Mr. Howland, "that there are some 82,000 criminals in the prisons of this country for violating the law on property. As the purpose of the Chicago platform is to legalize crime against property, if there should be a general jail delivery the criminals would select Altgeld as their leader, a man who is also the champion of murder and riot. It is a burning shame that Altgeld can claim to be an American citizen, let alone the Governor of one of our great States. Thank God, though, he was not born upon our soil. When I consider him I think of the region of lurid flames—his natural abiding place. He makes me think of the story of the man who awoke a drug clerk to purchase a deadly drug.

"'I cannot sell you poison,' said the clerk, thinking the man wanted to commit suicide.

"'Do I look like a man who would commit self-destruction?' asked the man.

"'Well, if it was a question of looks,' replied the clerk, 'I would say that you ought to.'

"As for Bryan, he has shown himself theatrical, weak, and shallow. He promises impossibilities. Should he be elected he would not dare show his face before a New-York audience after his theories had been put into practice. However, there have been delusions before. There was witchcraft in New-England. We also had the greenback craze. This is God's own country, if we will let it alone, and follow natural laws. After the election we can say with Lowell:

"'Oh, beautiful country, ours once more!'"

Frederick Taylor, the banker, said that the whole issue of the campaign was one of patriotism. The tariff was of no significance. The silver craze was but the inspiration of the silver mine owners. He explained that if we had free coinage the Silver Trust would not only double the price of their product, but it would be able to control the markets of all other commodities. By increasing and increasing the product of their mines, he said, they could send prices up or down. Thus it would be the most tyrannical trust which could be contemplated.

Capt. Jack Crawford's very appearance captured the audience. After telling of making a silver speech from the porch of Major McKinley's residence, a man in the audience made an ill-natured suggestion regarding his flowing locks.

"I am a bronco from the wild and woolly west," retorted the "poet-scout," fiercely. "I recognize that voice over there as belonging to a New-Mexico mocking bird. That bird is a peculiar singer."

Capt. Jack put his hands to his mouth and imitated the braying of an ass to perfection.

"That's it," said the Captain. "Now, who else wishes to interrupt me?" No one did.

He recited some of his own poetry and sang a song of his own composition which brought down the house.

John Murray Mitchell received an ovation when he began his speech. He said that he had taken pains to prevent fraud being committed in the lower end of his district, and hence felt confident of his election.

Major John Byrne, the President of the Democratic Sound-Money League, and others made short speeches.

COL. McCLELLAN AT A FAIR.

He Talked to the Carmelite Fathers' Parishioners.

The Congressional campaign in the Twelfth District, where Col. George B. McClellan, Democrat, and Charles A. Hess, Republican, are seeking election, and Dr. M. M. Miller is running as an out-and-out silver man on the People's Party ticket, is going merrily on. Col. McClellan's friends are claiming his election, and Mr. Hess's friends are claiming his election. The Tammany people claim that unless the county goes heavily for McKinley, Col. McClellan will be elected. The betting is even.

Col. McClellan made a speech in his district last night, but it was a speech in which it was not necessary for him to talk politics or refer to the money question. He opened the fair of the Carmelite Fathers, in the hall connected with their church, on East Twenty-eighth Street, near First Avenue. The Rev. Father Southwell, pastor of the church, introduced Col. McClellan, who was accorded a warm welcome by the large number of parishioners present.

The Congressman's speech had almost wholly to do with the hard work the Carmelite Fathers did in building up their parish and the good work that could be accomplished by liberal patronage of the fair. The only time the Congressman skirted on politics in his speech was when he said: "In a campaign like this, when friend is arrayed against friend and brother against brother, it is a delight for one who has been buffeted about on the waves of politics to get for one night at least into a haven of rest like this, and to feel that you are among kind friends." Col. McClellan concluded his speech with a graceful compliment to the Carmelite Fathers.

The Rev. Father Southwell thanked him warmly for his remarks and called for three cheers for Col. McClellan, which were given with much enthusiasm.

The Tammany men in the Eighteenth Assembly District, which is part of the Twelfth Congressional District, are claiming that some one violated the law at William Wicke's cigar box manufactory, First Avenue and Thirty-first Street, by paying off the employes last week in envelopes, on the outside of which was printed: "For Congress, Charles A. Hess."

Dr. M. M. Miller, the candidate on the People's Party ticket against Messrs. McClellan and Hess, went into the Fifth Avenue Hotel lobby yesterday afternoon and sat down on one of the velvet cushioned settees.

Two or three men began at once to ask him questions about his single tax views. Dr. Miller is very radical on this subject and was soon explaining his views at great length. One man in the crowd asked Dr. Miller if he did not think that he was a crank. He said that he might be if entertaining the views he did made him a crank.

A German who was in the crowd asked Dr. Miller how it was that Arthur Sewall, running on a silver ticket, insisted on gold payments on his shipping contracts. That, the German said, was like the doctor who would not take his own medicine.

"How about free silver, anyway," asked a stout man named Jersey.

"Well," said Dr. Miller, "I have only been a free-silver man myself for a few months, but—" and then Dr. Miller proceeded to argue the silver question. The crowd finally got so large and the noise so great that the big, brawny porter of the hotel stepped over to Dr. Miller, tapped him lightly on the shoulder, and said something that sounded like, "A little less noise, please."

Dr. Miller bowed, and dropped the discussion.

"There's coercion for you," said the man named Jersey, who is out for free silver.

SPEECHES FOR THE MASSES.

Many Sound-Money Meetings Held Last Night.

Thousands of the people called by Mr. Bryan, "the masses," stood last night around trucks that were the pulpits of sound-money preachers, and with cheers declared themselves the enemies of Popocracy.

Meetings were held in the streets in all parts of the city, under the auspices of the Campaign Committee of the National Democratic State Committee, and at all of them "the masses" were numerous and enthusiastic.

Even at Liberty and Washington Streets, centre hitherto of Tammany Democracy, a crowd gave its testimony for sound money, and the speakers, Calvin Tomkins, E. R. Terry, Thomas J. Falls, Franklin Bartlett, Boardman Wright, and Lawrence E. Sexton were loudly cheered.

In the Twelfth Assembly District, at 64 East Third Street, workingmen in their working clothes stood for hours, enthusiastic, around a stand, where spoke H. De Forest Baldwin, Mark M. Schlessinger, Lawrence E. Sexton, and E. R. Terry.

The men of the Twentieth District made their demonstration in a hall at 233 East Twenty-third Street, and they numbered more than a thousand. Their speakers wre Theodore Sutro, Neil MacNeil, L. P. Mingey, and S. H. Guggenheimer.

The Sound Money Democrats and the Wage Earners' Patriotic League had more than twenty truck meetings, all of them successful and all in the districts where, according to Mr. Bryan, live "the masses."

WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Republicans Have Played a Shrewd Game in the State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Popocrats are greatly disturbed over the reports, which they try to deny, that the Republicans of North Carolina have stolen a march upon them and will carry the State.

It seems that at the suggestion of Mr. Quay it was resolved to concentrate energies upon one or two debatable States in the South, and try to carry them by bringing out every Republican voter. North Carolina and Tennessee were selected. Special energy was concentrated in the State first named, and the claim is made at the Republican Headquarters that 95 per cent. of the Republicans have been registered, and that on the surface the Republicans have a majority over the combined Democratic and Populistic population of from 15,000 to 17,000 votes. They claim that at no time in history have the Republicans made such a magnificent showing, and that when the count is over the result will be the greatest surprise of the day.

The Popocrats profess to be in a condition of violent indignation over the employment of money in North Carolina, but as a matter of fact the only indictment that can lie against the Republicans is that they outworked their opponents.

MAYOR MAKES A SPEECH.

Addresses a Large Audience at the Murray Hill Lyceum.

Mayor Strong addressed a large audience in the Murray Hill Lyceum last night. Among other things, he said:

"I want to say that this year we are fighting for the honor of our country. [Cheers.] Every Republican feels in his heart that we must save the honor of the Nation first, and think of protection afterward. [Applause.] Every star in our starry banner must be as bright and every stripe as pure as it was on the day Lincoln declared slavery existed no longer in the United States." [Great applause.]

The Mayor was listened to with great interest, and his short speech was warmly applauded.

He hurried from the meeting, in order to make another address above the Harlem.

INDIANA PLAN DEPLORED.

The Republican Chairman's Instructions Regarded as Ill Advised.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—The silver Democratic managers to-day employed attorneys to bring suit in every Republican county in the State to compel the canvassing boards to count the votes for the Democratic and Populist Electors that are cast for them under the two party emblems, and the papers will be served as soon as the boards meet, if Mr. Goudy, the Republican State Chairman, does not withdraw his instructions.

It develops that he sought advice from A. C. Harris, Roscoe Hawkins, and Attorney General Ketcham on the advisability of issuing the instructions, and after examining the law these gentlemen unanimously advised him that his theory was not tenable.

As a result the Republicans are louder in their denunciation than are the Democrats, as they believe that it will cause the Populists to vote the straight Democratic ticket and thus enhance the chances of electing the State ticket of that party.

There is hardly a Republican of prominence in the city but thinks the step was ill advised and calculated to do more harm than good. The Democrats claim that it is the most fortuitous event of the campaign for them.

Five Populists in each county in the State began a personal canvass of their counties to-day, urging Populists to vote the straight silverite ticket.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Glendower, (Br.,) Honeyman, Batoum Sept. 13, Smyrna Oct. 2, Malta 6th, and St. Michaels 16th, with mdse. to MacAndrews & Forbes; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M. Oct. 28.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Curel, Bordeaux Oct. 15, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 P. M. Oct. 28.

SS Benmohr, (Br.,) Le Boutillier, Yokohama Aug. 2, Hiogo 8th, Shanghai 29th, Foochow Sept. 1, Amoy 5th, Hongkong 9th, Singapore 16th, Port Said Oct. 7, Algiers 13th, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M. Oct. 28.

SS Siberian, (Br.,) Peck, Glasgow Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the bar at 9:45 P. M. Oct. 28.

CONVENTION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

New-Jersey State Federation Meets To-day and To-morrow.

There will be an interesting gathering of women assembled to-day and to-morrow just across the river, in Jersey City, when the annual convention of the New-Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs will be in session. Although the clubs from all over the State will be represented, the large nucleus of these organizations located in the great chain of prosperous towns known as the "Jersey suburbs," and including many virtual New-Yorkers among their members, makes the convention of especial interest to clubwomen in this city.

The federation is of very recent establishment, this being its second annual meeting, and by the provisions of the constitution its initial set of officers retires at this time.

Margaret T. Yardley,
President New-Jersey State Federation Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley of East Orange, the present President, has proved herself an admirable executive officer, and turns the infant organization over to her successor well out of its infancy and ready for serious work.

"It is the intention of the federation, which now numbers sixty-five clubs and is growing," says Mrs. Yardley, "to take up systematized work in educational and literary lines, such as the kindergarten, traveling libraries, school interests of every kind, household economics, with its physical, mental, and moral development, and at the annual conventions these matters are to be presented and discussed by persons specially qualified to offer helpful ideas and experiences.

"We convene in Jersey City to-day and to-morrow, at the invitation of the Jersey City Woman's Club, the Ramblers, Odd Volumes, and other women's clubs of the city. The meetings will be held at the Bergen Reformed Church, Bergen Avenue, near Montgomery Street. Business and pleasure will be blended in the two day and one evening sessions."

This afternoon is to be devoted to the consideration of the two topics: "Free Kindergartens" and "Health Protective Associations." Mrs. John H. Scribner of

Agnes Repplier,
Who Is to Speak on "The New Woman."

Philadelphia, representing the Health Protective Association of that city, will read a paper on its work, to be followed by a discussion carried on by speakers of ability. Half of the afternoon will be devoted to "Free Kindergartens," the programme to be managed in the same way.

Other speakers, with their subjects, to be heard during the convention, are Miss Mary Philbrook, New-Jersey's first woman lawyer, on "Laws of New-Jersey of Especial Interest to Women"; Miss Cornelia Bradford, head of the only settlement work in Jersey City, on the work of the "Whittier House"; there, and Mrs. Florence Howe, President of the New-Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association, on "Rotation in Office." An address on "Armenia" will also be presented by Miss Wilhelmina Armstrong.

One of the most interesting sessions of the convention will be that of this evening, when Miss Agnes Repplier of Philadelphia will speak on "The New Woman." Miss Repplier is rapidly adding to her reputation as a brilliant essayist that of a most entertaining speaker, and under her witty and original handling even so hackneyed a topic as that she has chosen is sure to be entertainingly and illuminatingly treated.

HARLEM REPUBLICANS MARCH

Mr. Roosevelt Pays His Respects to John C. Sheehan.

Another demonstration of Harlem Republicans was held last night under the leadership of the Loyal Republican Club of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. Seven thousand men with a dozen bands carried torches, paper lanterns, and banners for three hours through the streets of Harlem and Morrisania.

The clubs in line were the Loyal, Liberty, Progress, Central, Robert J. Wright, and the First Voters' Republican Clubs, the Hildreth Battery, the Patriotic Republican Club, the Republican Club of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, the Levi P. Morton Republican Club, the Whoriskey Battery, and the North Side Republican Club.

While the parade was in progress, a mass meeting that crowded Majestic Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue, to the doors, was being held under the auspices of the Loyal Club, and addresses were made by Mayor Strong, Police Commissioner Roosevelt, Edward Lauterbach, and Alderman Goodman. Outside the hall an overflow meeting was held.

Mr. Roosevelt declared that the advice given by Sheehan by Bryan's instructions, telling the workingman to march for McKinley and vote for Bryan, was a rank insult to the workingmen of New-York, and that it would do Bryan little good.

Mr. Sheehan, he said, had declared that he was afraid that he (Roosevelt) would coerce the police into voting for McKinley when they wanted to vote for Bryan. Mr. Roosevelt said that he would answer Sheehan by saying that the police and the Police Department are not to-day as they were when Mr. Sheehan was Commissioner.

IT MENTIONED A BOMB.

An Envelope Addressed in Red Ink Frightens Bernard Stahl.

Bernard Stahl, who wears large opals and has a place of business at 331 and 333 Bowery, has received a warning that his factory is to be blown to atoms, and that he is to be included in the general disintegration. At least, so he says, he interprets a newspaper clipping that he says he received by mail yesterday morning. The clipping is simply the head line from a New-York newspaper account of the Andrus killing at Yonkers, and reads: "Blown up by a bomb in his own office."

It was inclosed in an envelope bearing the imprint: "G. P. Putnam's Sons, makers," and mailed, as shown by the post mark, at 8 P. M., Oct. 27, at Station D. The address was written in red ink. The writing was that of a German, and Mr. Stahl says he knows who wrote it.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Stahl was not sitting in his office as usual, but came from some remote part of the building when a reported called. He did the same when another reporter called, so were he to be "blown up with a bomb in his own office" it must of necessity have been while a reporter was present, so that a full story of the disaster would of course have appeared in print.

When Mr. Stahl entered his office to be interviewed, he said: "Sch— Here is the letter, (producing it.) It seems to be addressed by a working man, and yet working men do not buy their stationery at Putnam's. I know who sent it. He is a former business acquaintance of mine, who regards me (in deep impressive chest tones) as a mortal enemy. I have had a long talk with Chief Conlin, at Police Headquarters, about it. I think I can say that there will be no arrest to-night, or to-morrow. We are going to have the handwriting examined and compared with some others, by experts."

Questioned closely about the supposed writer, Mr. Stahl said that he could not reveal his identity, but that he would go so far as to say the villain was a widower and a New-Yorker.

Chief Conlin said that he knew nothing whatever about Mr. Stahl or his letter.

DID GOV. CAMPBELL SAY IT?

"The Bottom Is Out of the Bryan Campaign."

The statement was made by men in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio had stated to friends during his visit here that the bottom had entirely dropped out of the Bryan canvass, and that there was nothing of it now left but a lot of talk.

This statement gained wide currency among the politicians for ex-Gov. Campbell has been giving a certain support to the Bryan ticket. Other leading Democrats who have stuck to the party despite the Chicago platform have said precisely the same thing that is now attributed to Mr. Campbell when not talking for publication. The majority of those who haven't said it, at any rate believe it.

Mr. Campbell spent several days at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and did not leave there until noon yesterday, when he started for his home in Ohio. He would not say much to newspaper representatives about the campaign, but it is pretty certain that in talking to his personal friends he conveyed the impression that he did not have any faith left in Mr. Bryan's chances.

The publication of the statement credited to him—that the bottom had dropped out of the Bryan campaign, and that there was nothing of it left now but talk—annoyed the Popocratic managers very much, and most of them were ready to say that there was no truth in it.

Chairman Elliot Danforth of the Popocratic State Committee said: "I am convinced that ex-Gov. Campbell never said that which is now attributed to him. I saw him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel several times during his visit, and he expressed the opinion to me that Mr. Bryan would be elected. He said that it was his belief that Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Michigan would be carried by Bryan. I asked him what he thought about Ohio, and he said that inasmuch as that was Major McKinley's home State, it was reasonably certain to give its Electoral vote to him. In his talk with me the ex-Governor was decidedly hopeful, and I know that he never made the statement credited to him.

"For myself I am satisfied that Mr. Bryan is going to be elected. All the information I get from my correspondents throughout this State is decidedly of an encouraging character. Bryan will carry New-York State by 50,000 plurality. There is no doubt in my mind that he will be the next President of the United States." Mr. Danforth said that he had received dispatches from the West which justified his conclusions.

Executive Chairman Truman and Secretary Calvin J. Huson, of the Popocratic State Committee agreed with Mr. Danforth in his views on ex-Gov. Campbell's statement.

BROKER GITTINGS ARRESTED.

Accused of Hypothecating Securities of a Baltimore Client.

Ernest Gittings of the firm of Gittings & Co., stock brokers, of this city and Baltimore, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by Miller & Wilson of Baltimore to recover from Gittings & Co. $17,000, the value of securities deposited with them as collateral.

The complainants say that in August last they instructed Gittings & Co. to purchase for their account the following shares of stocks: 200 Tennessee Coal and Iron at 17, 800 Manhattan Elevated at 77¼, 500 St. Paul at 65, 100 Western Union Telegraph at 76, 500 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 60, 500 Chicago Gas at 53, 100 Southern Railway preferred at 20¾, and 100 General Electric at 24½.

On Sept. 4 they added to these purchases by buying 500 shares of Louisville and Nashville at 41 and 200 shares of the same stock at 41⅛. As collateral security for margins they placed with Gittings & Co. ten thousand-dollar bonds, worth, they say, at least $10,500, and 200 shares of Southern Railway stock.

On Sept. 9 Miller & Wilson requested Gittings & Co. to turn over to Halle & Stieglitz, bankers, all the stocks belonging to or purchased by them. As this demand was not complied with, they made an investigation and learned, they allege, that the defendants had disposed of all the stocks bought for them, and had also hypothecated the bonds deposited as margin.

Mr. Gittings was arrested because it was believed that he was about to leave the jurisdiction of the court. He was released in $15,000 bail.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—The Union Veterans' Patriotic League will wind up the campaign to-morrow night with a meeting in Carnegie Hall. Gen. Horace Porter will preside. Tickets can be had on application at 1 East Ninth Street or Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street. Among the speakers at the meeting will be Gens. Daniel E. Sickles, Horace Porter, Cyrus Bussey, Daniel Butterfield, Horatio C. King, C. H. T. Collis, Russell A. Alger, O. O. Howard, Franz Sigel, Stewart L. Woodruff, and Anson G. McCook.

—The Twenty-first Assembly District organization of the National Democratic Party will have a torchlight parade tomorrow night from their headquarters, 103 Amsterdam Avenue, to Durland's Academy, Sixtieth Street and Western Boulevard, where a mass meeting will be held. Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, Simon Sterne, Gov. Waller of Connecticut, and others will speak.

—The Palmer and Buckner National Committee has reprinted the recent article published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES by Acosta Nichols, entitled, "The Value and Effects of the Free-Coinage Dollar." It is in pamphlet form, presented as one of the series of sound-money articles issued by the Present Problem Publishing Company, 57 Park Place.

—The Republican National Annex and St. Mark's Lyceum will hold a ratification meeting to-night in St. Mark's M. E. Church, Fifty-third Street, Broadway, and Eighth Avenue. Congressman Quigg, ex-Gov. Pinchback of Louisiana, Ed. Lauterbach, ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, and others will make speeches.

—Gen. Charles H. Barnes has been appointed marshal of the Electrical Sound Money Club, and has established headquarters at 126 Liberty Street. The Electrical Sound Money Club will be in next Saturday's parade, in the metal trades division.

—At the noon meeting of the Hatters' McKinley and Sound Money Association at 28 Waverley Place yesterday, John Murray Mitchell, Lee Fairchild of California, Walter Emerson of Maine, and Oscar Hoffstadt made speeches.

—The Harlem Democratic Honest Money Leaguers will hold a rally in Brady's Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to-night. William B. Hornblower, Congressman Quigg, and others will talk.

—The Fifty-second Election District Republican Association will hold a mass meeting to-morrow night in Pelham Avenue, near Fordham Square. Wilbur F. Wakeman, Elias Goodman, and others will speak.

—At a sound money meeting in the Wool Exchange at noon yesterday, John Murray Mitchell, S. B. Chitt

ALL CANTON VISITED HIM

ACRES OF TOWNSMEN AROUND MR. McKINLEY'S HOME.

He Was Much Affected by the Immense Demonstration of the People Among Whom He Has Lived, and His Emotion Affected His Voice—Other Delegations Included Seventy-five Ohio Women and 500 Republicans from Buffalo.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 28.—All Canton was divided into two parts this evening—those who marched to Major McKinley's, and those who viewed and cheered the marching throngs.

The business men of Canton, irrespective of party, announced a few days ago that on Wednesday they would call in a body on Major McKinley. To-night they made good their promise, and they were joined in their demonstration by most of the other men in the city. More than 5,000 men formed in line and marched with banners and bands to the McKinley residence about dark.

There were acres of people. Far as the eye could reach the glittering arc lights revealed pictures of up-turned faces.

Major McKinley has not been greeted by a larger or more earnest assemblage than that of his own townsmen which confronted him to-night. He was visibly affected, and there was a thrill of emotion in his voice when he spoke. Introductory remarks were made by Alexander Hurford, one of Canton's most venerable business men, and by W. W. Clark.

Cheered for Minutes.

Then the cheering for McKinley commenced anew and rolled in waves up and down the street for many minutes. It was the most engaging and inspiring scene of a day that has been crowded with pleasant and interesting incidents. Major McKinley said:

"It would be a hard heart indeed that would be unmoved by this magnificent demonstration of my neighbors and fellow-townsmen, who have assembled here to-night, without regard to party, nationality, or creed, to give expression to their good will for the great cause for which I have been designated to stand.

"The great demonstration of two weeks ago by the workingmen of the city [A voice: "They are here again, Major!" and applause] was one that filled me with the most profound feeling of gratitude, and then to have this supplement it, from the business men of the community—the men and the women—is the crowning assurance of your confidence and regard.

"I have been accustomed to receive from your hands so many kindnesses for so many years that I was prepared for almost any demonstration, but this latest one fills me with gratitude and thankfulness quite inexpressible, and brings to me an honor the appreciation of which I could not conceal if I would, and I would not conceal if I would. [Cheers and waving of flags and hats.]

Diversity of the Assemblage.

"To have this great assemblage of my fellow-citizens with whom I have lived and dwelt for nearly a third of a century, and to have in this presence the oldest and most venerated citizens of Canton, the men who helped to build it; the oldest business men as well as the youngest; the representatives of the largest enterprises as well as the smallest; those who employ and those who are employed—assembled about my house to-night fills me with a gratitude unspeakable, and is an inspiration that will dwell with me so long as I live.

"Here are honored veterans of twelve Presidential elections sitting on this platform to-night, without regard to party, to testify their love for the free institutions of our Republic and their purpose to see that they 'shall not perish from the face of the earth.'"

Major McKinley concluded by expressing his confidence in the success of the republican ticket.

"The American people," he concluded, "will never take so rash and wicked a step as to invalidate or impair the value of their own Government obligations."

Earlier in the day Major McKinley made a stirring speech to an enthusiastic delegation of 500 Buffalo Republicans. The delegation was composed of members of the Republican League and the Central Italian Club of Buffalo. The men were handsomely uniformed, and marched with military rhythm and precision. The spokesman for the Buffalo Republican League was Emory P. Close, its President.

The members of the Central Italian Club were presented to Major McKinley by Caesar Antozzi. Close was frequently interrupted by applause.

Other delegations included seventy-five women from Wellsville, Ohio; several hundred persons, many of them aged, from Minerva, Ohio; and a company of Republicans from Tiro, Crawford County, Ohio.

A small delegation of well-known Wheeling people called at the house of Major McKinley, but no speeches were made. Later in the afternoon Major McKinley's associates on the Union Republican ticket in 1869, when he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney of this county, called. Mr Bryan addressed a number of meetings to-night.

TROUBLE OVER THE STANDS.

Mayor Refuses State Committee a Special Reviewing Point.

Alderman Olcott presented to Mayor Strong yesterday a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, granting the Republican State Committee permission to erect a stand on Broadway from which the State Committee and others might review the sound-money parade, Saturday. The Mayor refused to sign it, stating that the dry goods men had passed a resolution to the effect that it wanted no stand but its own in the immediate vicinity of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Alderman Olcott was very indignant at the Mayor's action, and informed his honor that he felt like calling a special board meeting to rescind the resolution granting the Business Men's organization the privilege to build a reviewing stand.

Mayor Strong stated that there would be plenty of room on the already authorized stand, and that it will be enlarged to accommodate 1,000 more persons.

A little later in the day Mayor Strong signed a subsequent resolution for Alderman Ware, permitting the erection of a stand in front of the Hotel Brunswick, for which an admittance fee of 50 cents will be charged.

Chief of Police Conlin issued the following statement yesterday afternoon: "In spite of the protest made by the Chief of Police to the Mayor, through the Board of Police, against the granting of permission to have trucks placed at the street corners along the route of the business men's parade on Saturday, the Board of Aldermen has passed and the Mayor has signed such a resolution.

"The resolution gives up for this purpose street corners along the route not already pre-empted by special permits issued by the Board of Aldermen. A number of such permits have already been issued so that persons intending to place trucks at street corners along the route must be careful not to select the corner of which the Board of Aldermen has already issued a permit. If they do, they will have to vacate it when the person with the permit comes along.

"The terms of this resolution of the Board of Aldermen provide that such trucks must be placed close to the curb line and no two or more trucks are to be placed adjoining each other, and a safe passageway to be maintained for pedestrians, bicycles, cars, and other vehicles. This means that there can be but one truck on each four corners of intersecting streets along the route, and the police will have strict orders to see that no more than one truck is allowed on each corner.

"The Board of Aldermen also passed a resolution yesterday permitting property owners along the line of the parade to erect temporary stands to review the procession on the sidewalks in front of their premises, provided said stands are erected at least eight feet high. The Chief of Police also received from the Corporation Counsel an opinion to the effect that under the law the Board of Aldermen had no right whatever to pass such a resolution."

The Fire Board received a letter from Chief of Police Conlin yesterday in which the Chief said he was opposed to the permit issued by Mayor Strong, allowing vehicles to be located and stands erected on the streets running in either direction on Broadway.

President Sheffield was empowered to confer with the Mayor and agree upon some way of preventing the blocking of the side streets during the parade, in order that there may be no difficulty experienced by the Fire Department in getting to any Broadway fire in case of emergency.

Alderman Parker came very near mixing up the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen with the Republican members in a plan for a private reviewing stand for the members of the board yesterday. Chief Clerk Ten Eyck was requested by the former to send out a notice for a special meeting to arrange for the affair, but a Tammany member interfered and commanded Chief Clerk Ten Eyck not to have anything to do with the parade.

The notices were not sent out. The Republicans said later in the day, however, that it was to have been purely a Republican meeting, and was not intended as a scheme to place Tammany members in a peculiar position.

BIG ELECTION BETS MADE.

In Wall Street $40,000 Was Wagered on McKinley.

In spite of the proclamation of Chairman Truman setting forth the wickedness and demoralizing effect of betting, a few Popocrats are found who want to put up a little money at big odds. Their belief in their candidate's election is in the unpopocratic ratio of 1 to 4, and some of them demand 1 to 5.

On Wall Street yesterday $40,000 was bet on McKinley against $10,000 on Bryan. These are the heaviest odds yet given in so large a wager in this campaign. The odds have been much higher on small bets.

One Popocrat from the upper part of the State sent word to the Bartholdi headquarters that he had 100 bushels of potatoes that he would bet against currency on Bryan, but could not find any one who would consider potatoes as currency.

Jules Guthridge, who has charge of the press bureau at Republican Headquarters, offers to bet $150 even that Indiana will go for McKinley. He has had no takers. Last night he wagered $150 to $50 that McKinley would be elected.

Col. Swords is still disconsolate. His money is burning his pocket, he says, but he can find no Popocratic confidence and no Popocratic dollars.

"Billy" Edwards is offering $100 to $1,000 that McKinley does not get 190 Electoral votes; and $1,000 even, that Bryan will get 150 Electoral votes. He will also wager $1,000 even against Hess's election in the Twelfth Congressional District.

HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR BRYAN.

A Novel Contribution to the Democratic Campaign Fund.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A novel contribution to the National campaign fund of the Democratic Party was received to-day.

Mr. W. M. Hoyt, head of the firm of W. M. Hoyt & Co., importers, manufacturers, and wholesale grocers, gave through the County Committee direct to Mr. Bryan a house and two lots in Lincoln, Neb. He did this in lieu of a cash contribution to the campaign fund. Mr. Hoyt says:

"I am rich in real estate that cannot be sold, and poor in cash that is so hard to get. For this reason I donate that of which I am over-supplied. I have conveyed the property to Mr. Bryan's name, thinking that under the circumstances he could realize more cash for the party than if made to the Committee on Finance. The abstract herewith shows good title to me. The property will no doubt be worth more than it is if Mr. Bryan is elected, and we are to again have prosperity. Otherwise, as now, it will remain unsalable."

Mr. Bryan, on being notified of the novel campaign contribution, expressed his appreciation of the spirit shown by Mr. Hoyt, and then turned the deed and abstract of title over to Chairman Jones, who will sell it and put the proceeds in the Democratic campaign fund. The property is worth about $18,000.

NO PLACE ON THE TICKET.

The Sugar Planter Republicans of Louisiana Not a Party.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—In the mandamus proceedings instituted in the Civil District Court by the Howell, or Lily White, sugar-planter element of the Republican Party, praying for an order compelling the Board of Election Supervisors to give them representation at the polls on the ground that they were Republicans of Louisiana, Judge Monroe, in a lengthy verbal opinion, held that there was but one Republican Party in this State or in the United States, that the Republican Party had maintained an unbroken organization from Fremont to the present time, that the recognized Republican Party of Louisiana, recognized on the National Committee by A. T. Wimberly, had been accorded three representatives at each of the polling places, and, as the sugar planters had fused with the regular Republicans on the electoral ticket named by the latter, they had no right to ask for additional representation. In fact, they had no standing in court.

The Judge referred to the sugar planters as disgruntled Democrats who abandoned their own party two years ago, and now sought to control the regular Republican Party organization without coming into the party fold.

BOYS THREW THE EGGS AT BRYAN.

Bryan Having Heard of Their Arrest Obtains Their Release.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Two boys, Chauncey M. Foster and Lewis Hanchett, were arrested this noon for throwing eggs at Mr. Bryan, while he was proceeding yesterday from the train to Battery D. They admit their guilt. Foster is seventeen years old, and the son of a retired merchant; Hanchett is of the same age. His father is Vice President of the Hanchett Paper Company. Both boys are pupils in the Metropolitan Business College. The boys were locked up pending further investigation.

On learning of the arrest of the boys, Mr. Bryan at once wrote County Chairman Gahan as follows:

Dear Mr. Ganan: I wish you would ask for the release of the boys arrested for throwing eggs. I am sure it was an act of thoughtlessness, and their arrest has doubtless been a sufficient lesson to them and others. Yours truly,

W. J. BRYAN.

Influenced by Mr. Bryan's plea, the police to-night released Foster and Hanchett from custody with a warning not to offend again, and the boys were taken home by their fathers.

Foster admitted to the detectives that he bought a dozen fresh eggs to throw at the procession when the Bryan carriage should pass the Business College Building. Half of the eggs were thrown before the youths took fright and ran from the room.

Mr. Powers, the proprietor of the Business College, announced to-night that he would assemble all the instructors and pupils tomorrow at noon and publicly dismiss the egg throwers in disgrace from the institution, after making a few remarks vigorously denouncing the offense and the two culprits.

Mr. Bryan said last night that he did not know any eggs were thrown until late in the evening, when he heard the report. None of the eggs struck the carriage, Mr. Bryan said, nor any member of the party occupying it. The driver of the carriage knew nothing whatever concerning the affair until he heard of it in the evening.

May Change the Poll Clerks.

Justice William J. Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, in Long Island City, yesterday granted an order which is returnable to-day, requiring Mayor Gleason to show cause why he should not appoint the original list of poll clerks and other election officers selected by the Jeffersonian Democrats, as the regular Democrats of Queens County. The application was made by former Corporation Counsel William Stewart on behalf of the Jeffersonian Democrats. Mayor Gleason put the applicants through a civil service examination, and the greater part of them failed to get the required percentage to enable them to pass the examination. These were appointed and the others ignored, although the Jeffersonians claim they are entitled to 100 Inspectors under the law.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE WITH EACH PACKAGE OF

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS WITHOUT COST.

Newspaper Men Meet To-day.

A general meeting of the Publishers and Advertisers' Sound Money Club is called for this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in rooms 20 and 21 TIMES Building. A full representation of those interested is most earnestly desired, as the final instructions relative to arrangements for the grand demonstration on Oct. 31 will be announced. William C. Bryant, Secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and others will address the meeting. In the parade dark clothing and dark derby hat will be worn. Each man will be furnished with an American flag on a staff, and badges will be provided for each officer of battalion and captain of companies. This organization will assemble on Saturday at, 2.30 o'clock, on Cedar Street, west of Broadway, right resting on Trinity Place, ready to march at 3 o'clock promptly.

Demonstration by Veterans.

The veterans of the civil war residing in Jersey City have arranged for a demonstration to-night in favor of sound money. They will hold four meetings simultaneously. The first will be at Hasbrouck, presided over by Dr. L. J. Gordon; the second, at Crescent Hall, will be directed by Judge Henry M. Nevius; the third, at Bergen Hall, will be in charge of C. H. Houghton, and the fourth will be an open-air meeting at Brinkerhoff Street and Crescent Avenue, under the direction of John R. Wiggins. The speakers will be Gens. Daniel E. Sickles, Horace Porter, Franz Sigel, Bussy and Alger, and Corp. Tanner.

Campaign Literature Sent Out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee to-day sent out the last of the documents which it will distribute in this campaign, and closed the building which has been used for folding and mailing purposes. Upward of 25,000,000 documents have been circulated from that building this year, each one in a separate cover and nearly all folded there. Among the last documents sent out were 26,400 copies of the letter of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell to The Batavia (N. Y.) News, repudiating the Chicago platform and nominations, which were addressed to the Postmasters in thirteen States of the Middle West and Northwest.

Flags in Wall Street.

Judging from preparations in Wall Street yesterday, Flag Day will be observed in handsome fashion there. Messenger boys and clerks were constantly going to and returning from stores where "Old Glory" is sold, and on Saturday every street of the financial district will be ablaze with bunting or silk. Many flags were in position yesterday. There was a very handsome silk United States flag at the door of the Hanover National Bank, and the windows of the United States National Bank were draped with the Stars and Stripes.

Gen. Lee's Nephew for McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The following bulletin was given out to-day at Republican headquarters:

"Cassius Lee, a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, a resident of Fairfax County, Va., and Washington, has come out for the Republican ticket. Mr. Lee has organized a McKinley club in Fairfax County numbering 100. He believes that sound-money sentiment in the Old Dominion is growing in a most extraordinary manner, and says that, unless all indications fail, Virginia will go for McKinley."

Five Trains Out for Sound Money.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Five special trains, each bearing a branch of the McKinley sound-money expedition, left Union Station this morning for a thorough speech-making tour of Missouri and Kansas. The main lines of the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the San Francisco, and the Burlington Railway, in the two States will be traversed. Besides, a list of speakers of National reputation, each train carries a ton of sound-money literature for distribution. The itinerary will consume five days.

Denied by Mr. Whitney.

William C. Whitney yesterday said that the story published by a free silver newspaper in this city stating that while at the Chicago Convention he consented to the insertion of a plank in the Democratic platform favoring the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 if international bimetallism could not be obtained within one year was untrue. He said he did advocate a resolution under which an International Congress might be called within twelve months to consider international bimetallism.

Debs Will Not Speak Here.

It was announced yesterday at the Popocratic Headquarters, in the Bartholdi Hotel, that neither E. V. Debs nor James R. Sovereign will speak at the labor meeting at the Union Square Plaza to-morrow night. It is said that the campaign managers decided that neither Debs nor Sovereign could help them any in this city. Henry George will be one of the speakers.

Breckinridge's Probable Majority.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 28.—Conservative politicians, estimating the majorities of Breckinridge over Settle in the Ashland District Congressional race, predict that Breckinridge will carry Bourbon County by 300, Fayette by 1,200, Franklin by 200, Henry by 250, Woodford by 200, and Scott by 100, while Settle will get Oldham by 100 and Owen by 1,000, leaving Breckinridge a majority of 1,150.

Mr. Sheehan's Prediction.

Nearly all of the Tammany Hall leaders called on John C. Sheehan yesterday, to report on the latest canvass of their districts. "These reports," said Mr. Sheehan, "show that Bryan is stronger in this city than he was last week. We will carry the county for him by a large plurality to a certainty."

A Murderer's Confession.

ALFRED, Me., Oct. 28.—Frank Palmer of Parsonsfield, the boy who is under arrest charged with the murder of Mrs. Betsy Hobbs of that place, has made a confession, in which he says he killed Mrs. Hobbs for money. He got $40.

THE FORCE OF OUR NAVY

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR HICHBORN.

One Hundred and Ten Vessels Included in Our Naval Forces, of Which Eight Are Battleships—Money Wanted to Comply with the Law Authorizing an Increase of Warships—Congress Asked to Authorize Two New Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Chief Constructor Hichborn's annual report shows a total of 110 vessels in the navy, of which 30 are armored, including 8 battleships, 2 cruisers, 1 ram, 6 double-turreted monitors, all of which are in active service prepared for offensive or defensive operations, and 13 single-turreted monitors which might be utilized in the harbors in which they now lie. Three other armored battleships are now under construction. There are 25 new steel cruisers also in commission, in addition to the three special class vessels of the new navy—the Bancroft, Dolphin, and Vesuvius. These are unarmored, as are the 16 iron and wooden cruisers and 6 wooden sailing vessels still carried on the lists.

Three torpedo boats are in use and 15 under contract. The other vessels building are 6 gunboats, 1 submarine boat, and 15 torpedo boats. Twelve tugs are also included in the naval force, and 15 old ships unfit for sea, which, however, are utilized for various purposes, such as training vessels, naval reserve rendezvous, and receiving ships.

In compliance with the law for the increase of the navy, Engineer in Chief Melville and the Chief Constructor unite in a statement that $5,925,359 must be appropriated for 1897, which, with $8,287,502, the balance in the Treasury, is required for existing contracts.

The only new vessels which Congress is asked to authorize are two composite sailing vessels of 1,100 tons, costing half a million dollars, as practice cruisers for the Naval Academy, to take the place of the Bancroft; but these do not conflict with the recommendation for three additional battleships which Secretary Herbert is confidently expected to make in his annual report. During the fiscal year nine vessels, the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Maine, Texas, Terror, Monadnock, Katahdin, and Ericsson, were added to the effective force of the navy, and during the current year the Brooklyn, Iowa, Nashville, Wilmington, Helena, Puritan, six gunboats, seven torpedo boats, and one tug are to be added.

Constructor Hichborn declares that the naval stations and docks at Port Royal, S. C., and Port Orchard, Washington, cannot be properly utilized without the erection of shops, for which he urges authority. The major part of the report is devoted to exposing the shortcomings of the reserve supply system, which renders it expensive and tedious to repair vessels. Practice has shown frequent necessity of open market requisition for this work, and strong arguments are presented for an increase in the supply fund of $1,500,000.

The advisability of sheathing the bottoms of cruising vessels is reiterated, as well as former recommendations for building additional dry docks to keep the ships in a high state of efficiency.

During the past year the bureau has proposed plans for converting several classes of ships which are entered in the naval reserve list into effective auxiliary cruisers. These include the Owego and Hudson classes, on the great lakes, and El Sol and El Dorado classes of ocean-going vessels. It is now proposed to prepare the outfit and keep them ready for immediate use.

NAMES OF NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

Secretary Herbert Announced Those Selected Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Herbert this morning announced that the unnamed ships now under construction will be named as follows: Battleships—Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin; Gunboats—Annapolis, Marietta, Newport, Princeton, Vicksburg, and Wheeling.

The Alabama is the name given to the vessel heretofore designated as Battleship No. 8, building at the Cramps', Philadelphia. It is a curious coincidence that the shipyard number of this vessel is 290, which is the same as that used for the rebel cruiser Alabama when she was under construction in England.

The other newly named vessels are distributed as follows: No. 7, at Newport News, Va., the Illinois; No. 9, at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, the Wisconsin.

The gunboats are: No. 10, at Nixon's, Elizabethport, N. J., the Annapolis; No. 11, at Bath, Me., the Vicksburg; No. 12, at the same place, the Newport; No. 13, at Dialogue, Camden, N. J., the Princeton; No. 14, at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, the Marietta, and No. 15, at the same place, the Wheeling.

The Alabama is slightly more formidable than the Kearsarge, building at Newport News, and is named for Secretary Herbert's adopted State. It is believed the selection was made by the President in compliment to the Secretary, just as President Harrison was understood to have named the Brooklyn for Secretary Tracy's adopted city.

The gunboat Marietta is named for the Ohio town of that name, and not for any other Marietta. The Wheeling is for the West Virginia city, the Princeton and Vicksburg for battles of those names, and the Annapolis and Newport for the naval stations in Maryland and Rhode Island.

IT WAS "OHIO'S DAY."

Commercial Travellers Heard Speakers from that State.

Yesterday was "Ohio Day" at the Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money League meeting, at Broadway and Prince Street. A big crowd, most of them Ohioans, apparently, was on hand. Capt. Mattox, an Ohioan, was Chairman. Gen. Wager A. Swayne, Col. Frederick D. Grant, and Mayor Strong, all from Ohio, made short speeches.

Gen. Anson G. McCook paid an eloquent tribute to the Democrats and the "ex-Confederates" who are now fighting side by side with the Union soldiers, against whom they fought in the sixties, for the honor of the country. Gen. McCook was followed by Gen. Powell Clayton, National Committeeman from Arkansas, and ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan. Letters from Major McKinley, Gov. Bushnell, and Senator-elect Foraker of Ohio, Mark Hanna, and Joseph H. Manley of Maine were read.

Put a Can of Gasoline on the Stove.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—The three-year-old son of William Shull of 169 Church Street, while playing about the kitchen yesterday, found a gallon can containing gasoline. This he placed on the coal stove, in which a hot fire was burning. There was an explosion, and the burning oil was thrown in all directions. The child's clothing caught fire. He screamed and his mother ran to the room, and by rolling him in a carpet put out the flames. The child will probably die.

Essex County, N. J., Registration.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Returns from 134 districts of Essex County show the total registration to be 72,834, an increase of 9,378 over last year. Of the total number 37,143 are registered in this city. The registration in the townships when heavy is usually taken to mean a Republican victory in the county. As over 2,000 of the increase is in the townships the Republicans are joyful.

"Campaigning with GRANT"

by

GEN. HORACE PORTER.

Personal reminiscences of Grant, the man and the soldier. Full of anecdote.

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Opening the "Cracker Line."
Grant Saluted by the Enemy.
Grant's Personal Appearance.
A Higher Grade Created for Grant.
Grant's First Meeting with Lincoln.
In Command of All the Armies.
Interview with Stanton.
Grant in a Communicative Mood.
At General Meade's Headquarters.
Grant's Narrow Escape from Capture.
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With pictures by Charles Stanley Reinhart and Harry Fenn, and portraits.

THE NOVEMBER CENTURY BEGINS A NEW VOLUME.

All New Features.

Sold Everywhere.

WESTCHESTER APPEAL ARGUED

Decision Expected That Will Settle the Ward-Fairchild Dispute.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The second Westchester County Assembly contest was argued before the Court of Appeals to-day. Joseph Ennis was nominated by the Robertson Republicans and Richard E. Emmett, Jr., by the Platt Republicans. The County Clerk placed Emmett's name on the ballot.

Justice Dykman decided that the name of Ennis should go on the ballot. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Division and dismissed, on the ground that that Court had no right to hear it. An appeal from the Appellate Division decision was argued before the Court of Appeals to-day. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and James M. Hunt argued for Emmett, and J. Rider Cady of Hudson and Frank V. Millard of Tarrytown for Ennis.

Counsel asked the Court to act upon the case upon its merits, notwithstanding the decision of the Appellate Division. The Court will probably hand down a decision in the case to-morrow.

Mr. Hunt of counsel for Emmett says that if the Court passes upon the merits of the case and decides in favor of Emmett that this will also determine in favor of the regularity of the nomination of Benjamin L. Fairchild for Congress in the Westchester District. If the Court of Appeals decision is in favor of Ennis, then this decision will be practically in favor of the regularity of William L. Ward, the Robertson Republican candidate for Congress in that district.

The work of printing the official ballots of the Sixteenth Congressional District, in which district the Fairchild-Ward contest for the Republican nomination has not yet been finally settled, was begun yesterday in Martin B. Brown's printing establishment.

Orders were sent from the Election Bureau to proceed with the work and to print Ward's name on the ballot under the decision given by Justice Dykman at White Plains Monday. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will sit at Albany to-day to hear arguments in the Ward-Fairchild contest.

WARNED AGAINST LIES.

The Republican National Committee Denies Some Queer Stories.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The following was given out to-day from the Republican National Headquarters:

"The National Committee is receiving daily letters from all parts of the country telling of reports being spread over various States from Popocratic sources alleging that prominent citizens have 'come out' for silver.

"The warning issued yesterday by the committee is repeated to-day, because the Popocrats are still at work on these reports. The latest announcement is that Warner Miller of New-York has declared for silver, while Senator Burrows had conceded Michigan to Bryan. These stories are false on their face.

"Word was received from Kansas this morning by the committee that information is being spread over the State by the Popocrats that they intend to spring a big sensation in a day or two, and hint that they are making up a circular alleged to come from bankers advising foreclosure of mortgages, and also that they will issue a letter which Major McKinley is alleged to have written advising coercion.

"The Popocrats know that this will be a forgery, but hope to issue it so late that it cannot be proved such before the day of election."

Jewels Not in a Servant's Baggage.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Edward C. Jones was robbed of her diamonds several weeks ago. Jane Brewster, a servant, sailed on the Anchoria ten days ago for a visit to her old home in Ireland. After she had left the police here suspected that she might have stolen the diamonds and cabled to have her searched when the ship touched at Moville, Ireland. A reply was received from the Chief of Police of Londonderry, of which city Moville is the port for large ships, saying that Jane Brewster's baggage had been searched, and that the diamonds had not been found. The temporary detention is looked upon here as most unjust.

Work of the Fish Commission.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Secretary Cheney of the State Fish Commission has completed his report for the season of 1896. During this year 217,936,731 fish fry have been planted, of which 190,519,218 were supplied from the State hatcheries and 27,417,533 by the United States. Last year 195,000,000 fish fry were planted in the waters of the State. During the past year 13,000,000 shad fry were placed in the Hudson River, together with 55,000 salmon. Fifty thousand white fish were planted in Lake Ontario, and the remaining fry otherwise distributed among the inland waters of the State. In his report, Mr. Cheney will recommend that fish ways be constructed in the Troy dam to allow the passage of shad.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water.

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

CARLISLE AT LOUISVILLE.

A Great Crowd Receives and Applauds the Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 28.—Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle spoke to-night in Louisville, the stronghold of the Gold Democrats of Kentucky. He spoke in the Auditorium, the largest building in the city, and the audience, which listened to the distinguished Kentuckian was even greater than that which assembled to do honor to Palmer and Buckner when they were notified of their nominations last month.

The Auditorium seats nearly 4,500, and every seat was taken before 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock every aisle and doorway was jammed, and there were about 7,000 people in the building. Col. John R. Fellows of New-York, who was taken ill here last night, occupied a box with six handsome young women. Mr. Carlisle arrived at the Auditorium at 8 o'clock, accompanied by George M. Davie, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee. His appearance on the stage was the signal for an outburst of applause. It continued for five minutes with every man in the audience on his feet, waving a flag, handkerchief, or hat.

Mr. Carlisle was listened to with respectful attention. There was not the slightest attempt at disorder. The mention of President Cleveland's name caused the speaker to be interrupted for nearly two minutes by applause for the President. Speaking of the Chicago platform denunciation of the Supreme Court, Mr. Carlisle said that it was better to have an all-powerful Congress and President than to have a corrupt court. He said that should a dishonest administration come into power it could never be displaced, as it could so use patronage that it could hold on despite all patriotic people could do. As for himself, he was an American citizen, and was for his country first and party afterward. The root of all the present evil, Mr. Carlisle said, was the vicious legal-tender paper known as Treasury notes, which would be succeeded by streams of gold should they be retired.

Mr. Carlisle said he had been accused of being unfriendly to silver, but he would say that if everybody was as friendly to silver as the Secretary of the Treasury, there would be far more silver in circulation than there is at present. He said that the Treasury was continually paying freight on silver to distant points, but it kept coming back and could not be gotten rid of.

Mr. Carlisle close by appealing to all good citizens to vote for honest government and a sound currency.

When the Secretary took a seat amid great applause, there were loud yells for Col. John R. Fellows, who made a few remarks. Col. Fellows referred to the Covington egging by saying that the majority of the people thought the Lord intended eggs for food, but the silverites believed they were made for argument. Mr. Carlisle was very much amused at the New-Yorker's sally. When Col. Fellows had finished he and Mr. Carlisle held an impromptu reception on the stage.

UNION GENERALS IN BROOKLYN.

References to Palmer and Buckner Were Cheered.

One of the principal rallies of the Brooklyn Republican campaign was held last night under the auspices of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League, at the Clermont Avenue Rink. The speakers were Gens. Daniel E. Sickles, Horace Porter, Wager Swayne, Isaac T. Mack, and Franz Sigel, and Private Joseph W. Kay.

The veterans attracted a large audience. American flags were everywhere in evidence. The enthusiasm was inspiring from the time the speakers entered. Gen. Porter's address, which reviewed the conventions and platforms of the year, aroused much excitement at times. Gen. Porter repeated a telephone message from Major McKinley, received at 7 o'clock, expressing gratification at the stand of the Brooklyn veterans on behalf of sound money.

The addresses were non-partisan. A reference to the Palmer and Buckner ticket was cheered, as were the names of the many prominent Democrats who were quoted as opposed to free coinage.

MR. PLATT KEEPS QUIET.

Nothing Will Induce Him to Talk Politics Now.

Thomas C. Platt is reticent at present. He is not discussing politics, and he is not saying a word about his own hopes or prospects. Those who approach the Republican leader and begin talking politics find that he has absolutely nothing to say. Up to a short time ago Mr. Platt was communicative enough. He entertained views and opinions. Now his friends and foes, and some of the latter not without apprehension, are trying to divine what he may be planning in his silence.

Some of Mr. Platt's friends say that he is silent because he does not wish to seem to be seeking a place. They add that a number of places will soon be seeking Mr. Platt, and intimate that he can pick his place after McKinley is elected. On the other hand, Mr. Platt's political and factional enemies say that his silence is due to the security he feels in his own schemes, and that he has already settled upon what he wants and how he will proceed to get it.

When he was shown yesterday an editorial article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES in reference to his political prospects, he smiled and said: "Neither THE TIMES nor any other paper thinks, I imagine, that I would say anything at this time." He smiled again, and walked away.

POLITICAL OBJECT LESSON.

Contract for Locomotives with a Condition in It.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 28.—President Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad said to-day that his company has given out a conditional contract for the construction of a number of locomotives.

The condition is that in the event of the election of Bryan the contract shall be null and void. Mr. Ingalls did not give the name of the concern with which this contract has been made.

The owners of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in the last few years have invested more than $25,000,000 in the two Virginias in the betterment of their roads and in other enterprises in which they are interested.

Wsetchester Historical Society.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 28.—The annual meeting of the Westchester County Historical Society was held here to-day, the anniversary of the battle of White Plains. The following officers were elected: President—James Wood; Secretary—J. S. Lockwood; Treasurer—William M. Dubois; Librarian—W. A. Woodworth. After the society had its annual dinner, and listened to an address by the Rev. W. S. Coffey of East Chester on "The Hessians in Westchester." In the afternoon a public address was delivered in the Supreme Court room by Fordham J. Morris on "The Borough Town of Westchester."

Driven to Suicide by Politics.

HAMMOND, Ind., Oct. 28.—Goaded to a frenzy by the taunts of neighbors because he declared he would vote for McKinley, Private John Protowsky, formerly of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment, U. S. A., committed suicide at his home in West Hammond this morning after attempting to kill his wife and baby. Several years ago, while on a furlough, Protowsky killed two Polish highwaymen, who attempted to kidnap his bride on the morning of the wedding. He left a card inscribed with these words: "John Protowsky will fight with his blood for McKinley."

A Notorious Forger Run Down.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The American Bankers' Association, through its agent, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, ran down James T. Long, alias C. C. Craig, alias B. F. Davis, alias George W. Barr, a forger, who has been operating in Indiana and Iowa, and victimizing country banks and tradesmen to the uniform amount of $25 in each case.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA.

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Directions:

See that the water boils, but never boil the tea. Use half the quantity of India and Ceylon tea as of China and Japan.

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Gifts to Rutgers College.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 28.—President Austin Scott of Rutgers College this morning announced to the students that Mrs. Amanda Winants of Bergen Point, wife of the donor of Winants Hall, had donated $10,000 to the college. He also announced that two gifts of $1,500 had been made to the college by members of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Scott also announced that there would be a celebration Nov. 10 of the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the granting of a charter to the college.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair in the morning, threatening weather and showers Thursday evening or night, southerly winds, warmer in east portions. EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, partly cloudy in the morning, followed by showers in the afternoon or night, increasing southeasterly winds, warmer. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, partly cloudy, probably local showers during the afternoon or night, southeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, followed by showers Thursday night, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, generally cloudy, with local rains, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, threatening weather and rain, and probably severe local thunderstorms, increasing southerly winds, cooler Thursday night. LOUISIANA, rains and severe local thunderstorms, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, much cooler Thursday night. EASTERN TEXAS, rain and severe local storms, winds shifting to northwesterly, becoming brisk and high on the coast, much cooler. WESTERN TEXAS, clearing, preceded by rain in the morning, cooler, northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, preceded by local snows in north portions, northerly winds. INDIAN TERRITORY and OKLAHOMA, rain and severe local storms, much colder, north

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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DAILY AND SUNDAY:
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SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... 1.50

Amusements This Evening.

BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Excelsior, Jr.—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Lion's Heart—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The First One—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MURRAY HILL—IN Mexico—8:00.
PALMER'S—In Mexico—8:15.
PALMER'S—Squire Kate—8:15.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1896.

HOW TO USE THE BALLOT.

Few of the changes made in the election law at the last session of the Legislature affect in any way the task of the voter in preparing his ballot, but as most persons are apt to be forgetful in such matters, it will be well to remind them of just what they have to do when they reach the polling place on election day. The process of voting will really be much simpler than it was a year ago, and few people will have any occasion to "split" or "mix" their tickets. We see no reason why any reasonable citizen should desire to do so at all.

In this city, except in the new section of the annexed district, the vote will be only for Presidential Electors, State officers, including Judge of the Court of Appeals, members of Congress, and Assemblymen. There are no municipal or other local officers to be elected, no State Senators and no Judges, except in the section above referred to, which is included in the Second Judicial District. There will be six columns on the ballot, containing the names of candidates for all the offices to be filled, one containing independent nominations, and one entirely blank, in which the names of candidates not printed on the ballot at all may be written.

The first column will be headed "Republican ticket," with the emblem of the eagle mounted on a ballot box; the second, "Democratic ticket," with the star; the third, "National Democratic ticket," with the ship; the fourth, "Prohibition ticket," with the fountain; the fifth, "Socialist Labor ticket," with the uplifted hammer; and the sixth, "People's ticket," with the clover leaf. In no case are there independent nominations except for members of Congress or Assemblymen, and each has its own designation and emblem. There are only eight of these in all, and in only one case will more than one of them appear upon the same ballot, and that is in the Twenty-second Assembly District, which is in the Thirteenth Congressional District. There there is an independent candidate for the Assembly, and one for Congress. The other independent nominations are in the Seventh, Ninth, and Sixteenth Congressional Districts, and the Fourth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Assembly Districts.

The six regular party columns are all complete tickets, and any one of them can be voted as a whole by simply making the cross mark (X) in the circle at the top. It will be perfectly understood that the Republican column is for McKINLEY and the State ticket, Congressman, and Assemblyman of that party; the Democratic column for BRYAN and the "regular" ticket of that party; the National Democratic column for PALMER and BUCKNER and the Griffin State ticket, a sound-money candidate for Congress, and the best Democratic candidate for the Assembly, and so on. There will be no real inducement for mixing one's ticket, but if for any reason a voter desires to cast his ballot for a candidate for any office not in the column which he votes as a whole, he has only, besides making the cross in the circle above that column, to make it also in the square space before the name of the candidate or candidates in any other column for whom he wishes to vote.

It should be remembered that any other mark on the ballot or any erasure or defacement will invalidate it, but to avoid the error made by some Inspectors last year in excluding ballots as not properly marked because the cross was not formed like the letter X, it is specifically declared that "one straight line crossing another at any angle within a circle, or within the voting spaces, shall be deemed a valid voting mark." There is certainly no need of invalidating any ballot by mistakes in marking.

When a voter enters the polling place of his election district and gives his name and address, he will receive one ballot, besides the small one for the Constitutional amendment, folded by the ballot clerk, and all he will have to do is to go into one of the booths, unfold it, mark the ticket of his choice in the circle at the top, and if he wishes to vote for any candidate on some other ticket, put the cross mark in the square before his name, refold the ballot as it was before, return it to the Inspector, and see that he deposits it in the ballot box. He must also return the Constitutional amendment ballot whether he marks it or not, but in order to vote for the amendment he must put the voting mark in the square after "Yes," and to vote against it must put the mark in the square after "No." All marks must be made with a pencil having a black lead, and these will be found in the booths. Persons who are blind or so crippled as to be unable to prepare the ballot without assistance, and those who have sworn when registered that they were "unable to write b, reason of illiteracy," may have the assistance in the booth of two election officers not of "the same political faith."

It will be seen that the process of voting this year will be extremely simple and easy, and as there is no inducement or reason, with the six full tickets, for anything but straight voting, the process of canvassing the vote ought to be very expeditious. One more thing should be kept in mind. There can be no "scratching," for the erasure of a name would invalidate the whole ballot, as would any mark other than the voting cross mark in its proper place, and any written name except that of a candidate not elsewhere printed, written in the blank column and voted for with the cross mark before it.

THE FUTURE.

It does not seem to us that either those who are just now extremely nervous or those who are extremely sanguine as to what will happen after Tuesday next are showing the best judgment. That on that day BRYAN and Bryanism will be overwhelmed and crushed we have no doubt. That this will tend to restore confidence and usher in a period of solid prosperity it is reasonable to expect. We have too much faith in the sense and conscience of the American people to fear BRYAN'S election or to expect anything but a tremendous defeat for him. We have faith even stronger than this, for if it were conceivable that he could be elected, we should still see in it only evidence that the education of the people was not complete, and we should look forward, after one more costly lesson, to the final triumph of sound principles of finance.

But it should not be forgotten that what BRYAN'S defeat will mean is, mainly, that our financial system shall not be made worse. We shall not have steady and secure prosperity until it is made decidedly and permanently better. We can be sure already that there will be no free coinage, no more purchases of silver, no more notes issued on silver, no threat of paying outstanding obligations, whether bonds or demand notes, in silver. These are important results. As compared with the perils involved in Bryanism they are priceless. But they are negative, and negative only. When we shall have secured them, the Government will still be responsible for keeping at par some $800,000,000 of various sorts of currency. The country will still have a rigid and by no means a suitable currency, and will thereby be exposed to disturbance and difficulty independent of legitimate commercial and financial forces.

Bryanism is the culminating effect of political finance. It was born of the cowardice of both parties in dealing with ignorance, greed, and folly. When we shall have crushed it, as we shall on Tuesday next, we must take up the task of retracing the steps that led up to it. We must undertake to reform our finances on business principles and not for partisan ends. In that way only can we reap the full fruits of our victory and avail ourselves of the opportunities which the invaluable advantages of situation, National character, and our resources open to us.

SATURDAY'S PARADE.

The "record" of a political parade in New-York up to date is that of the business men's parade for CLEVELAND in 1884. On that occasion there were over 30,000 men in line, and the significance of it was very much less in the number than in the character of the paraders. The Blaine parade of the same year was only some five or six thousand less in numbers, but it was evidently the product of the political machine rather than, like that of CLEVELAND, the spontaneous appearance of solid business men to give their testimony in behalf of a candidate whose election they considered desirable. The demonstration encouraged the Democrats and correspondingly disheartened the Republicans, and it was followed by a swinging majority in the city for the candidate in whose behalf it was made.

The procession of next Saturday promises to be equal in respectability—it could not be more than equal—and far superior in number to that of 1884. No citizen whose business does not absolutely compel his attendance on a half holiday should be allowed to obtain his own excuse for absenting himself from this showing of the side on which the business of New-York is enlisted. Certainly it is not an excuse that the vote of New-York is so certain already. There is no intelligent citizen who does not know that it is of the utmost consequence that BRYAN'S defeat should be overwhelming and irreparable. It is necessary to deter as many foolish persons as can be deterred from voting for BRYAN by convincing the most foolish of them of the futility of such a vote by making an overwhelming demonstration of strength as the prelude to an overwhelming victory. The new monster that has appeared in our politics, "a monster frightful, shapeless, huge, deprived of sight," must be so thoroughly mauled and drubbed that it will never be encouraged to lift its head in our National politics again so long as there is an American left who remembers the campaign of 1896.

A QUESTION OF DIGNITY.

Mr. BRYAN is clearly disquieted by the prevailing opinion that continual talking in his own behalf is unworthy of a candidate for the Presidency. He has lately apologized for his course by the statement—which is true—that he has very few newspapers to support his claims to election. He might have added that he has a still smaller number of speakers. He is himself almost his only advocate. Of all the notable men in public life, in the Senate, in the House, or prominent in State politics, not a half dozen have raised their voices for him. Nevertheless, the spectacle presented by Mr. BRYAN, in his desperation, is not a pleasant one for the American people. They are not used to it and do not wish to become so. No man who was ever elected President has followed such a course. No candidate of prominence, except Mr. GREELEY, has ever undertaken it, and Mr. GREELEY'S speeches were entirely free from the personal element so offensive in BRYAN'S.

Mr. MCKINLEY has spoken often in the campaign, but always in his own home, to those who sought him. And his speeches, sometimes, as we think, very ill-judged, have, on the whole, been on an incalculably higher plane than Mr. BRYAN'S. There has been not a tinge of vanity in them. He has felt and shown himself the representative of a great party, the zealous advocate of its ideas and policy. Undoubtedly he is conscious that he is its leader; his past career makes him its leader. But he does not take on the airs of a prophet. He knows, and shows that he knows, that his party and its cause are of infinitely greater importance than he is. He also knows that at this juncture his party and its particular cause are identified with the National honor, that he is the representative of the Nation, and he bears himself with the modest dignity imposed by that knowledge.

Dignity, after all, is only the Latinized name of worthiness, and the behavior of the two candidates has impressed upon the American people with great force the fact that one is worthy and the other is not.

HANG OUT THE FLAG!

This is an unprecedented campaign in one very noteworthy respect, and that is that the American flag has been appropriated by one of the contesting parties as its own emblem. The appropriation is recognized, even by those who pretend not to recognize it, as an appropriateness. Nothing of American tradition or American instinct went to the framing by ALTGELD and TILLMAN of the platform upon which BRYAN stands. The exhibition of an American flag is as plain an indication that the exhibitor is against BRYAN as would be his wearing of a yellow button.

In this city the first appropriation of the flag as the emblem of National honor was made at the sound-money meeting with which BOURKE COCKRAN filled Madison Square Garden the week after BRYAN had emptied it. The people who assembled there were hurt and outraged at the indignity which had been put, not only upon the Democratic Party, but upon the country, and were eager to find some means of expressing their indignation. The committee of the sound-money Democrats which managed the meeting had, with great foresight, supplied this demand in supplying every seat with a little American flag. Nobody who was there is likely to forget the fierce joy with which the assemblage pounced upon these emblems and brandished them at every point the speaker made. From that time to this the American flag has been the anti-Bryan ensign, and the great flags that bedeck Broadway and all the side streets would tell their story as plainly if the legend at the bottom had been left off.

Mayor STRONG, not in his capacity of Mayor, but as President of the association of sound-money clubs, has very properly suggested to his fellow-citizens that on Saturday, the day of the parade, they shall hang out the flag from their houses. The cheerful and astute DANFORTH, foreseeing some such suggestion, had already proposed that Bryanites should hang out flags on that day in order to show that they were Bryanites. The cheerful DANFORTH, who has since further distinguished himself by predicting a majority for BRYAN of 40,000 in the city and 50,000 in the State, may have hoped to fool somebody into believing that the anti-Bryan flags were Bryan flags, or he may have hoped to deter somebody from hanging out the flag lest it might be mistaken for a Bryan emblem. But he will not fool a citizen to a square mile, and we gladly give his proposition this free advertisement, in addition to those limited means of publicity which a Popocratic or Demulistic Chairman can command in this campaign. Hang out the flag on Saturday!

Mr. ELLIOT DANFORTH reports that he has lately "seen Mr. MURPHY and he reiterates his support of the Chicago ticket." That is as all good citizens would have it. The nomination of Mr. BLACK, the prosecutor of MURPHY'S man, BAT SHEA, has revived the public memory of MURPHY'S peculiar vileness as a political leader, and of the conspiracy against the State which he and his "machine" for so many years carried on. It is desirable that the low, brutal, and corrupt politicians of the Murphy type should openly cling to Bryanism, and go down with it.

I advise men to vote as they please, even though they must wear Republican buttons and march in Republican parades.—[BRYAN at La Salle, Ill.]

A gentleman who is engaged in publicly advocating the legalization of larceny can scarcely be regarded as an authority on ethics. Nevertheless it has been repeatedly maintained that Mr. BRYAN is particular about his own morals and that he has no more a private vice than he has a public virtue. But to tell American citizens that they may, if they "must," pretend to be anti-Bryan when they are pro-Bryan does not speak well for the candidate's moral character. Both he and JONES would be better employed in finding a single authentic case of coercion and holding the oppressor up to deserved odium than in assuming coercion without any evidence. An American who does not dare to tell his political opinions is a white slave, and he does not better his condition by casting a sneaking vote for BRYAN. The course BRYAN commends to him is not only immoral, but it is old. It was set forth some years ago by a New-York barkeeper at the time when a very rich New-Yorker, making a canvass for Congress, visited the saloons in his district and left on the bar of each a double eagle, declining change. "We take his money," said this exemplary citizen; "we can't afford not to take it, but we will show him that American freemen are not to be bought."

The authorities at Ellis Island seem to be making an unnecessary amount of delay over the Armenian refugees. They have, and justly, a large discretion in the interpretation of the law, and they seem to be harsher than the circumstances warrant. There is no danger of a great influx of these people, and the few hundreds who have come or in all probability will come are by no means to be feared. They are not paupers in the real sense of the word. Even though they are not supplied with much ready cash, they all have trades and all they need is an opportunity to earn a living, and a good one. They are frugal and industrious, and wherever they have located in the country have not only supported themselves, but sent large sums to their families and friends in Turkey. To demand for such men the full bond of $500 per person is absurd. Still more, there are various organizations, the National Armenian Relief Committee, the Salvation Army, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, The Christian Herald, and others, interested in providing homes for them. Already more than 200 such have been offered and more are coming in. Under such circumstances Dr. SENNER and his associates will consult their own credit and the reputation of the country by releasing these people as soon as the necessary formalities can be gone through.

The leaders of the Republican Party seem to have developed a demoralizing, vulgar scheme of betting, extending from ocean to ocean, from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.—[Chairman TRUMAN, Bryanite Committee.]

"Betting" is as bad as any Bryanite can believe it to be. It is irrational, sometimes immoral, and often leads to dishonesty. But Mr. TRUMAN is wildly mistaken in his facts. There is practically no betting going on in all this vast Republic. Offers to bet there are, and the odds ought to be very tempting, but from "ocean to ocean, from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico," there are no takers.

The statement was made in a San Francisco dispatch yesterday morning that an insurance company of this city would be prevented from appealing from a decision rendered against it in the United States Circuit Court because its writ of error filed with the clerk had not been properly indorsed, no official record of the filing existed, and the time for appeal having expired the decision must stand. If this be really the fact, it is plain that the law is defective, and the defect should be remedied by Congress. It is absurd that an error or act of negligence by an officer of a court should operate the same as neglect or omission by a party to a suit. The sum involved was considerable, but the principle is of far more importance. The administration of injustice should not be made the function of a United States court.

Three appointments have just been made to Consulships by the President, which are promotions from Vice Consulships—in one case after seven, in another after twenty-five years' service. This is an instance of business principles applied to public business. It is a great pity—it is even a great shame—that these principles are not imposed by law, and efficiency in the public service, not in partisan or personal service, made the sole claim to advancement. Mr. CLEVELAND has done much, in his two terms, to establish a line of right precedents, but it should be a matter, not of precedent, but of legal obligation.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Albany Police Board case has provoked the inquiry whether it has any bearing upon the law relating to the Police Board of this city or that requiring the Civil Service Commission to be made up of members of different parties. We do not see that it has any bearing whatever upon these. The Police Board of this city is not really required to be bi-partisan by law. The only restriction upon the Mayor's power of appointment is the requirement that not more than two of the four Commissioners shall be of the same party. It does not prescribe what party any of them shall belong to. This is quite different from the specific declaration of the Albany act that "no person is eligible to the office of Police Commissioner unless at the time of his election he is a member of the political party or organization having the highest or the next highest representation in the Common Council." The law relating to our Police Board is unwise and it may possibly be unconstitutional, but it is not touched by this decision. The Civil Service Boards consist of three members, not more than two of whom can belong to the same party, but there is no actual disqualification of citizens because they do not belong to one or the other of two parties.

Chairman GOUDY of the Republican State Committee of Indiana must certainly be wrong in his claim that the same candidates for Presidential Electors cannot be voted for by both Democrats and Populists on the Australian ballot in that State, so far as they have been nominated by both parties. He says that it is "clearly the intention of the law that the name of a candidate shall not appear upon a ballot more than once." That cannot be the intention unless it is so expressed, and it would certainly be very unjust if it were so. Of course, the same voter can mark but one ticket on the ballot, and he is entitled to have his vote counted for the candidates for whom it is cast, without reference to the party that has nominated them, or the fact that somebody else votes for them on a different ticket. In this State the Democratic Electoral ticket and the People's Party Electoral ticket will be identical throughout on the official ballot, and nobody doubts that the candidates will be entitled to all the votes they get from both parties. The vote is for the candidates individually, and Mr. GOUDY'S contention that if cast in one column it shall be counted for them, but if cast in another it shall not, is absurd, and if the election officers follow his advice and refuse to credit the Bryan Electors whose names are in both the Democratic and Populist columns with the votes they get in the latter, they are likely to get into trouble. At least they ought to.

It is noticeable that in Mr. SHEEHAN'S very diverting "address to the voters of the City of New-York" there is no mention of what Mr. BRYAN has repeatedly declared to be the one great issue of the campaign. Has Tammany deserted the silver standard on the eve of the battle and forgotten free coinage in its eagerness to enforce the great moral maxim that employés may vindicate their manhood by wearing McKinley buttons in a Republican parade and voting for BRYAN and SEWALL afterward "as a rebuke" to their employers? Really, here in New-York, this gabble about coercion and intimidation and pretending to yield to it for the purpose of rebuking it is about the most ridiculous exhibition of fatuity yet recorded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In a recent issue of The True Reform, a Prohibition paper, the editor made what seemed to be a serious offer to bet $10,000 against $2,000 that, in case of BRYAN'S election, four months after his inauguration, two-thirds of the mills, shops, stores, and banks in the United States will be closed. One JOHN L. ROWE of Purchase, N. Y., at once wrote a long letter informing the editor that anybody who believed BRYAN'S success would result so disastrously should support MCKINLEY, and not LEVERING. This letter the editor prints, and then, with a grin as fiendish as is allowable in Prohibition circles, informs Mr. ROWE that on Fourth of July, which comes four months after March 4, there will be a general suspension of business, no matter who is elected. After this, who will deny that the cold-water men are mad wags.

—The Mayor of Roquefixade, near Foix, in France, occasionally lays aside the authority conferred upon him by law and calls upon the inhabitants of the town to perform voluntarily work necessary to the commune. Here is an extract from one of his circulars to the public: "You are obliged, each of you, to do three days' work on the public roads. I request you to do an additional half day every year on the local roads. The cemetery road needs repair. Let any one who has time and good-will go and work there half a day and report to the Mayor's Secretary that he has done so." Here is another: "Plaster must be brought from Nelzen to repair the girls' school, and stoves must be brought from Foix for the schools. Those who are willing to fetch them will have performed their voluntary work for the year."

—With intentions considerably better than his English, a correspondent of The Crimson pleads with Harvard undergraduates to extend their sympathies and associations beyond the petty limits of a clique, a club, or a society, and to cultivate, instead, relations on class and college lines. The writer, who was graduated only last June, says that already he has realized the harm done by the mistaken ideas of dignity and conservatism prevalent in the student body. Men whom he never thought of addressing while he and they were members of the same class he has since found to be congenial and cordial friends, and he regrets that too often such discoveries are prevented during college days by a silly attempt at formality and exclusiveness.

—Up in one of Maine's two northernmost extensions is the Madawaska region. Until very recently it was a land inhabited almost exclusively by people whose ancestors were driven from Acadie by the English, and they were proud of being un-American in every sense. French was the only language spoken or understood, and the habits of life were strangely like those of ancient France. All this is changing rapidly now, the most potent influence being the establishment in all the towns and villages of public schools, in which both teachers and pupils are required to speak English. This one innovation has sufficed to bring the reluctant Madawaskans out into the nineteenth century, and already they are beginning to express satisfaction in the new order of things.

—Massachusetts politicians of all sorts seem to be united in opposition to the proposed change in the State Constitution, by which the present system of annual elections will be abandoned in favor of the biennial method. For some incomprehensible reason, most of those who object to the innovation, including the Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE and ex-Gov. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, call it "a vital question of home rule," and at a recent meeting in Faneuil Hall, the clerical gentleman mentioned protested with vehemence that Massachusetts should cling to her own venerable way of doing things, and never, no, never, even ask how they were done in Dakota or Kansas.

—It is wasting time for the silverite managers to inveigh against election bets as immoral, illegal, and unconclusive. Everybody of any account admits all that. Some much-needed approval might be won, however, by calling attention to the fact that this particular form of gambling has now almost ceased, and that its decline nearly to the vanishing point is a direct and indubitable consequence of Mr. BRYAN'S candidacy and speeches. This paper, always ready to give credit where credit is due, takes pleasure in recognizing the Nebraskan's good work in a not wholly unimportant field of endeavor.

—What could be more curious than the fact that by vehement denunciation of "money changers" the Popocratic orators can evoke applause from men whose avowed purpose is to change every dollar in the United States?

—As a dealer in suburban property, the State of New-York would seem to have much to learn. Its little speculation at Fire Island was a notable case of buying high and selling low.

—LAMARTINE called Constantinople "the predestined capital." The city seems likely soon to discover for what it is destined.

PERSONAL.

—Antwerp's great art school is regarded by that city's inhabitants as its most important institution, and to win the Prix de Rome there is to become the object of stately municipal honors. This year the prize fell to a young artist named ARTHUR STERCK, and he has just been made the principal figure in a procession that recalled the triumphs of conquerors of nations. In a landau drawn by four magnificent horses, decorated with the colors of Antwerp, preceded by three regimental bands, and followed by the macebearers of the academy, numerous groups of citizens, with the banners of their respective societies, he was escorted to the academy, where speeches of congratulation were delivered. From there he was conducted to the Hotel de Ville, where the Burgomaster and Aldermen, in their robes of office, congratulated him in the name of the city.

—Col. JOHN S. MOSBY did not always choose his company with extreme care, but political associates like ALTGELD, TILLMAN, and COXEY are not to his taste, and he is writing from his California home vigorous letters in support of MCKINLEY. He describes BRYAN as "the young corsair who captured the Democratic organization at Chicago, ran up the black flag of repudiation, and compelled an old and respectable party to accept dogmas differing as widely from its ancient faith as the Christian creed from the Koran."

—The Rev. MYRON W. ADAMS, Ph. D., for the past seven years Professor of Greek in Atlanta University, has received and accepted an appointment as Dean of the Faculty in that institution. Dr. ADAMS was graduated from Dartmouth in 1881 as valedictorian of his class. He took the three years' course at Hartford Theological Seminary, a fourth year of study at Andover Theological Seminary, and by later work, under the direction of the Hartford Faculty, won the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

—DU MAURIER wan once asked—in ante-Trilby days, of course—which of his pictures had been most successful. He thought a while and said it was "Are You Intense?" which portrays a wan, haggard, mock-spirituelle, feminine humbug gazing wistfully and earnestly into the smug, self-satisfied face of a dapper, practical, respectable, and thoroughly common-place John Smith, the something or other in the City, who is to take her down to dinner.

—Dr. COGHILL of the National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor, England, is a firm believer in cycling as a remedy in the earlier stages of the disease. He has collected some interesting statistics on the subject, which he will shortly publish.

—PATRICK BAGLEY and PETER F. RYAN have been arrested for trying to steal the bronze Venus that all Summer long has stood in a fountain on Boston Common. Neither man will admit that he is connected with the Public Library.

FREE-SILVER TALKS.

The Georgian's Choice.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

In Georgia the voter has but one choice. He can vote for the Democratic Electoral ticket and thereby register his opposition to the gold standard, the money power, and all the infamous results of Republican legislation, or he can indorse the rule of the money power, the ruinous results of the gold standard, and the evil effects of Republicanism.

A Question from the Merchants of Montana.

From The Santa Fé New-Mexican.

The merchants of Montana are sending out a large amount of literature to the people of the East. Here is one of their questions: "Which is best for Americans? To borrow gold from, and pay interest to, England, or dig needed money from home mines?"

Objects to the Fireworks.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The sound-money people of New-York seem to have more money than they know what to do with and are burning it up in fireworks displays while thousands of idle and hungry people who cannot get work look on. Nero fiddles while Rome burns.

The Whole World Looking to Us.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

The whole world is suffering on account of silver demonetization. The eyes of oppressed millions are riveted on the contest now being waged in this country. The battle of humanity is being fought.

News for the Philadelphians.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Union.

A private letter from a young Tacoma man who recently went to Philadelphia states that the silver sentiment is much stronger among the people there than it is in Tacoma.

The British Money-Power Bogy.

From The Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

No true patriot will ever consent that the American people shall become hewers of wood and drawers of water for the British money power.

The Moneyed Classes Arraigned.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Among the moneyed classes of New-York there is no sympathy for the common people of America.

APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

University Settlement Needs Money to Continue Its Work.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

At no time have the varied labors of the University Settlement Society given better results and better promise for the future than during the past Summer. The number of residents is greater than ever before. Seven men are now in residence, and another is expected within a week. An average of 500 people, young and old, use our house daily. During the past Summer reports have been made on 810 tenement houses, 524 sanitary complaints have been filed, and in 487 cases these have induced compliance with the Sanitary Code. Circulars in English, German, and Yiddish have informed the people of their rights and duties under the sanitary laws.

The residents have given much time to the management of outing parties for the Settlement clubs and for the children and people of the neighborhood. The number so benefited has been four times greater than during the Summer of 1895. The present clubs are active and new ones are organizing. The Penny Provident Bank has in three months received 305 new depositors as against 45 during a like period of last year.

During the tailors' strike, and in the cases of the evicted tenants of Gotham Court, the society's influence was successfully exerted in accordance with its principles; and the Settlement is endeavoring, by hastening the completion of the new parks and schools and the establishment of an experimental lavatory and comfort station, to obtain for the neighborhood the benefits of recent legislation.

In many other ways, which cannot be here recited, the influence of the society has been extended and its usefulness increased. But owing to the falling off in subscriptions and donations the income of the University Settlement Society is insufficient to carry on its work for the remainder of the year 1896. The Council has been compelled to direct the dismissal of four house employes and to introduce other economies which will seriously lessen the usefulness of the Settlement. It may also become necessary to close our free library, which last year circulated 28,000 volumes.

At no time has the importance of the Settlement work been so apparent. Never was there more need of lessening the mutual misunderstandings which form the soil in which class hatreds may be sown. The Council intends to make a special effort to increase our membership, thus insuring a continued extension of our work, but it is only by the prompt response of our own members and friends that the present necessity can be met and our work continued until the income of 1897 is available.

The Council therefore urgently appeals to you to send at once a special contribution to the fund of the society. Checks should be made payable to the order of James Speyer, Esq., Treasurer, Post Office Box 477, New-York City.

S. H. OLIN,
Chairman of Council.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1896.

JUST BE HYPOCRITES.

Advice to Employes by a Popocratic Elector of This State.

From The Daily News.

The Daily News does not hesitate to advise employes of corporations, business firms, financial institutions, banks, speculators, monopolists, trusts, syndicates, contractors, brokers, agents, and all combines and cliques who flourish upon the labor of others to disguise their own Democratic leanings and rather suffer themselves to be counted upon by their enemies. Probably, one-half to one-third of the wage earners who will be in the ranks of the proposed McKinley processional demonstration of Saturday next will be unwilling participants, who have shown their discretion and good sense by holding their tongues and keeping their jobs. They will march and hurrah and sing, but they will vote on the succeeding Tuesday just as they choose. When they enter the ballot booth they will be responsible to no man. In the meantime let them help Hanna spend his millions, and let them continue to do their work, draw their stipends, and support their dependent families.

The Intent of the Forestry Amendment.

From Forest and Stream.

The end sought to be gained by this amendment is wholly and purely private, personal, and selfish in character, and contrary to the rights of the public in the public's own possessions. The intention is to open the way to hand over the choice locations of the Adirondacks for camp and cottage purposes. It contemplates a free and unrestricted leasing of lands in a ratio of five to one—five acres to one person. The number of leases is unlimited; in practice it will be restricted only by the number of choice locations to be picked out and the number of people who are willing to take something for nothing and pick them out. There is no limit as to the duration of the leases; they are to run for such terms as the Legislature may fix; and there being nothing in this proposed amendment to forbid, the Legislature may fix them for 100 years. The whole intent and effect of the amendment is and its practical effect would be again to place the conservancy of our forest lands in the hands of the Legislature, where again and again experience has shown such interests to be unsafe. The teaching of the past, as exemplified in repeated instances, is that if left to itself the Legislature cannot be depended upon to preserve to the people their rights in the public lands when such rights are invaded by individuals or corporations for their own personal aggrandizement.

The Times's Election Returns.

THE TIMES will display the returns and result of the election next Tuesday evening upon the Printing House Square face of THE TIMES Building, and at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, where the steroptic-on screens upon which the bulletins will be displayed can be distinctly read by the tens of thousands of persons who will come together in Madison Square. The bulletins will be transmitted from the office of THE TIMES to Twenty-third Street by special wire and telephone, and will be printed on the lantern slides by typewriters, so that the figures and text, as enlarged upon the screen, will be clearly legible from every part of Madison Square and for a great distance up Fifth Avenue.

The Riches of Love.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Fame is but a phantom fair,
Gold's but fit for buying;
Love abides without a care,
Coveting nor sighing.

Life's year whose hours fly
Swiftly past recalling;
Soon beneath its wintry sky
Snows of age are falling.

Dearer then than fame or gold,
Cometh love caressing,
Glorifies the humblest fold,
Life's divinest blessing.

Woe, that bides with each in turn,
Yields to love's appealing;
Poor the souls that dumbly yearn,
Lacking love's revealing.

He's the king who holds a heart
Close beside him beating,
Feeling love the better part,
Fame nor gold entreating.

—FRANK PUTNAM.

THE SOOLOO ISLANDS NOW

ANOTHER REVOLT BREAKS OUT AGAINST SPAIN.

The Natives of the Islands Make Common Cause with the Philippines—Spanish Soldiers Necessary to Quell the Insurrection—Population and Resources of the Sooloo Group, and the Hold Which Spain Has on Them.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—An official cablegram received from Manila, the captial of the Philippine Islands, to-day, says that a conspiracy against the Government has been discovered in the Sooloo Islands. Eight Spanish soldiers were shot in a conflict with the revolutionists at Sooloo, the capital of the Sooloo Archipelago, and troops have been sent there by the Governor of the Philippines, who has also armed a local force at Sooloo.

The Sooloo (or Suluk) Islands are an archipelago of the Indian Ocean, situated between the Mindoro, or Sooloo, Sea, on the north, the Celebes Sea on the south, the Island of Borneo on the southwest, and that of Mindanao on the northeast, and lie between latitude 4 degrees 44 minutes and 6 degrees 56 minutes north, and longitude 119 degrees 30 minutes and 122 degrees 30 minutes east. Length, from southwest to northeast, about 200 miles. The archipelago consists of nearly 150 islands, most of them being very small, and divided into three groups, named respectively after the three principal islands, Baseelan in the northeast, Sooloo in the centre, and Tawee Tawee in the southwest.

Sooloo, also called Soung, is the capital town of the Sooloo Archipelago. The island stretches thirty-five miles from east to west, with a breadth of from five to ten miles. The town is situated on the northwest coast of the Island of Sooloo, has a good roadstead, and, though generally composed of huts, has some houses of more ambitious appearance. The trade of the whole island centres here. In 1851 it was taken by the Spaniards and has since been continuously occupied by them.

The whole of the Sooloo Archipelago was under the sway of a despotic Sultan, who claimed sovereignty over a large part of Borneo, but in 1878 the Spaniards, after conquering the islands, annexed them to the colony of the Philippines and made Sooloo once more the capital of the group. The population of the capital is 6,000, while the aggregate population of the islands is estimated at 75,000.

Among the timber trees are teak and sandal woods, and among the fruits, cocoa and areca nuts, bananas, mangoes, and oranges. Wild boars and deer are common, and oxen, swine, goats, and poultry are abundant.

Victory for the Spanish Troops.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—Advices from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, say that Government troops have routed two bodies of revolutionists near the River Panaarit, killing seventy-seven of the rebels. The Spanish loss, according to the advices, was trifling.

Will Answer for the Armenians.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Lady Henry Somerset, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Great Britain, has sent the following cablegram to Mr. Edward F. McSweeney, Assistant United States Commissioner of Emigration on Ellis Island, New-York Harbor:

"I have made the declaration, and will give a personal bond that if any of the Armenians arriving in New-York by the steamer Obdam or California become public charges I will be answerable for their removal from the United States."

Dutch Bark Abandoned.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The British steamer Mab, Capt. Rasmussen, from Savannah Oct. 9, for Bremen and Hamburg, which passed the Lizard to-day, signaled that the Dutch bark Fairy, Capt. Fen, from Bahia Aug. 9, for Rosario, had been abandoned in latitude 34 degrees north, longitude 25 degrees west. When the crew left the Fairy she was dismasted. There were no fatalities. The crew of the Fairy was taken on board the Mab.

Coming on the Trave.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 28.—Among the prominent passengers on board the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, (from Bremen,) which sailed from this port this afternoon for New-York, are Mr. and Mrs. Carl Theodore Meyer of Philadelphia, Mr. E. F. Loop and Miss Loop of Washington, Prof. and Mrs. Hilprecht of Philadelphia, Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis and party of Hoboken, and the Hon. W. Kerr.

A Lightship Found Sunk.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 28.—The Daunt's Rock Lightship, which disappeared in the terrific gales which prevailed along the British and Irish coasts three weeks ago, has been found sunk near the place where she was moored. The vessel will be raised and restored to her position.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

GLASGOW, Oct. 28.—The students of the Glasgow University held a meeting last evening and nominated the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the Lord Rectorship of that institution.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—The force of men employed in the Constantinople arsenal went out on strike on Monday because of the non-payment of their arrears of wages.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Admiralty authorizes an explicit denial of the statement that orders have been issued to double the strength of the British fleet in American waters.

Wheel Club Presidents Meet.

The meeting of Presidents of the bicycle clubs of the metropolis at the Hotel Bartholdi last evening resulted in the appointment of a committee to form a permanent organization, to be known as the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-York. This committee comprises J. P. O'Neil, Mecca Wheelmen, Chairman; F. M. Frobisher, League of American Wheelmen Consulate, Secretary; H. B. Hackett, Quill Club Wheelmen; C. W. Nason, Manhattan Bicycle Club; M. A. Heath, Colonial Cycle Club; C. P. Staubach, Company E, Eighth Regiment; M. B. Friederich, Harlem Wheelmen; E. C. Geberaux, Riverside Wheelmen; John P. Reilly, White Cycle Club; Matthew Gibb, Century Wheelmen; M. L. Bridgman, Metropolitan Bicycling Club; B. M. Dubarry, Harlem Wheelmen; Seneca D. Powell, New-York Athletic Club, and W. H. Utz, Triangle Wheelmen. It is the purpose of the committee to secure one or more representatives from the clubs not represented at the meeting to co-operate with them and effect in the near future a permanent organization which can secure the maintenance of wheelmen's rights. Another meeting will be held soon.

Some New Railroad Routes.

—One of the important new enterprises is the construction of 125 miles of road through Wisconsin by the Chicago, Montello, and Northwestern Railroad Company. This proposed road is to extend from the east line of Green Lake County westward to the west line of Juneau County, in Wisconsin. Another project that appears to be substantially backed is the new Florida Western, extending from Appalachicola, Fla., to Thomasville, Ga., a distance of 121 miles. Preparations have been made to begin work soon at Appalachicola, and laborers are now being sent to that point. A letter from Detroit says that the engineer of the Huron and Ontario Railway has completed his report on the proposed route of that line and has forwarded it to Miller Brothers of New-York, who are expected to undertake the construction of the road.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Peckham—Corning.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—At noon to-day, at All Saints' Cathedral, Miss Harriet Weld Corning, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, was married to Mr. Rufus Wheeler Peckham, Jr., second son of Justice Peckham of the United States Supreme Court, the Right Rev. Bishop William Croswell Doane officiating, assisted by Dean Wilford L. Robbins.

The wedding was marked with the most extreme simplicity. The ushers who led the bridal procession were the bride's brother, Mr. Parker Corning, and her cousins, Col. Selden E. Marvin, Mr. Amasa Parker, Jr., and Mr. Lewis Rathbone Parker. The bride had chosen for her maid of honor and only attendant her bosom friend, Miss Mabel Whitney, who has just returned from abroad.

The bride entered the church on her father's arm. Her gown was of heavy white satin, the skirt severely plain, and the corsage embroidered with pearls. The bridegroom was at the altar steps, attended by his best man, Dr. Frederick Cox of this city. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony at the Corning residence, and a small reception was held.

Mr. and Mrs. Peckham left here on an early afternoon train, and will reside in New-York City after returning from the wedding tour. Among the guests at the church were Justice and Mrs. Rufus H. Peckham, Col. and Mrs. William Gorham Rice, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan of New-York City, Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. James Terry Gardiner of New-York City; Mrs. William Croswell Doane and the families of the immediate relatives.

Barker—Milne.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy S. Milne to Charles G. aBrker took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 123 West Seventy-eighth Street. The Rev. S. D. Townsend, associate pastor of All Angels' rotestant Episcopal Church performed the ceremony. Albert M. Briggs was the best man. The ushers were George G. Milne, Edward B. Boswick, Sidney P. Clark, and Charles E. Schultz. The maid of honor was Miss Annie Finkenaur.

A reception was held from 8 to 10. Among those present were: Miss Booker, Gen. Day, Miss Louise Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. S. Blauvelt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Blauvelt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank White, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Newell, Miss Levison, Miss Millie Levison, Miss Nellie A. Crist, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Diamond, Mr. and Mrs. W. Simis, Morris Beavette, Lewis Noriswald, H. Tuthill Spencer, Russell Lord Tarbox, Miss Gould, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watson, Mrs. M. Hatfield, Judge Joseph F. Daley, Scott Foster, Theodore W. orris, Capt. and Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. and Miss Hattie McLean, Mr and Mrs. J. A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. John Euine, Miss Ella Marie Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. George Sanger.

Northrop—Compton.

The wedding of Miss Daisy Louise Compton to William Asher Northrop occurred last night at the bride's home, 248 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Kendig of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church performed the ceremony. The bride wore pearl white satin, and the bridesmaids, Miss May Compton, Miss Mary Walker, Miss Grace Hasbrouck, and Miss Georgia Northrop, were dressed alike in mousseline de soie over pink tafeta. They carried bouquets of daisies and roses. The best man was Harry James, and the ushers were Elihu Adams and A. W. Wiggins.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Miss Andrews, C. P. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Class, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Crook, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Chelborg, Mr. and Mrs. M. Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. A. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Northrop, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Huyler, Mr. and Mrs. Steers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Perham, Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Whitson, of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee, Miss Chaffee, Miss Walker, T. Walker, Miss Scot, Miss Van Syckle, Miss Yohn, C. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams, Mrs. Hoffman.

Palmenburg-Ordemann.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Ordemann to Emile T. Palmerburg occurred last night at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. The Rev. Dr. Leo Koenig officiated. Miss Sophia Ordemann was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Lucy Lyon, Adel Friedman, Mariena Aymeich, and Alice May. The best man was William Palmenburg, and the ushers were Frederick Wightmann, Paul W. Friedmann, Frank Keller, Edward Palmenburg. Carl Ordemann gave his daughter away. A reception at the Liederkranz Club followed the ceremony in the church.

Some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Drescher, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tredge, Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomey, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Richter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stubbe, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Trueg, Fred Hasknann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoeser, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. Schmid, Mr. and Mrs. Bausch, Mr. and Mrs. John Lochner, Mr. F. W. Saltzseider, Mrs. J. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Schultz, Mr. H. G. Autenrieth, Theodore Kaufeld, Mrs. R. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rudolph, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pfigenmayer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Poggenburg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Probst, Mr. and Mrs. H. Zoellner, and R. H. Adams.

Riker—Ambrose.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—One of the most charming house weddings of the season took place this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ambrose, 4,735 Lake Avenue, when their only daughter, Miss Ina Viola Ambrose, was united in marriage with Mr. Alpheus Pierson Riker of New-York. The ceremony was at 8 o'clock, and was performed by the Rev. Ernest Stires. Miss Blanche Miller of Cincinnati was maid of honor, and Miss Nina Riker of New-York, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Daisy Byers also attended the bride. The latter wore a low-cut gown of pink brocade and white tulle and carried bridesmaid roses.

Mr. George Hamilton Dean of New-York was best man, and Mr. Alexander of Montreal and Mr. James C. Walker were ushers. The house was decorated elaborately in white roses, pink chrysanthemums, and asparagus ferns. American Beauties were used in the supper room.

Mr. and Mrs. Riker went East on their wedding journey. They will hold a reception here Dec. 3, at 4,735 Lake Avenue.

Scherp-McArtney.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Miss Anna Mead McArtney of New-York City and Henry Scherp of this place were married this evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles S. Harrower, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York City, and about 100 invited guests sat down to the wedding breakfast. The bride was attended by Miss Amanda M. McArtney. The best mas was Charles B. Freeman. The bride is the daughter of Robert McArtney, and a niece of Col. Abram Mead of Cornwall-on-Hudson and former Alderman Abram Mead of New-York City. The groom is associated with Henry Sweet in the publishing of The New-Rochelle Pioneer. His father is Jacob Scherp of Yonkers. Many years ago Jacob Scherp was a well-known newspaper man, and his son followed his profession. After a trip to the South, the newly married couple will take up their residence in this village.

Ranken—Smith.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Cora Gabrielle Smith and Fred M. Ranken of New-York were quietly married at the residence of Mrs. N. Coe Stewart here last night. The marriage is of more than usual interest to the public on account of the prominence of the contracting parties. Mrs. Ranken was formerly the wife of Beaumont Smith, the actor, from whom she was divorced a year ago. She at one time played leading rôles in Modjeska's company, and was also a member of Booth and Barrett's company when those two actors played together. Mr. Ranken is a woolen merchant of New-York and prominent in society in that city.

The couple left for the East immediately after the ceremony.

Codey—Lehman.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 28.—Miss Ida Claire Lehman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lehman, was married to-night in the North Orange Baptist Church to Frederick Codey. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. James Taylor Dickinson, officiated. The ushers were Morton T. Brewster of Ridgefield Park, Edwin Beach and George E. Melendy of Orange, and Henry C. Williams of East Orange. The bridesmaids were Miss Belle Condit, Miss Etta M. Drayton, Miss Emilie Holmes, and Miss Grace W. Mulford, all of Orange. The maid of honor was Miss Helen C. Codey, twin sister of the bridegroom. The best man was William H. Codey, a brother of the bridegroom.

Searles-Tompkins.

WEST SOMERS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—William R. Searles of Mount Kisco was married today to Iretta Tompkins, daughter of Mrs. Esther A. Tompkins, according to Quaker rites. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother, in this place. Port Warden Robert B. Miller of New-York was the best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Ada Van Buskirk of New-York City. Among those present were Miss Elizabeth Carpenter, Miss Mary Emily Miller of Brooklyn, District Attorney Abram J. Miller of Putnam County, and Mrs. Miller, and Dr. and Mrs. Alonzo B. Miller of New-York. After their return from their wedding tour, Mr. and Mrs. Searles will reside at Mount Kisco.

Low-McPherson.

FOWLERVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The marriage of Miss Anna Wood McPherson, daughter of Mr. David McPherson and niece of ex-Senator John N. McPherson, to Edward Farnsworth Low, took place today at Campin, the Summer home of the bride's father at Fowlerville, N. Y. Owing to the recent death of Gregory McPherson the invitations were recalled and only the relatives and intimate friends attended. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchess lace, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Her only ornament was a diamond shield, a gift of the groom.

Payne—Wright.

The wedding of Miss Grace Grosvenor Wright and Herbert Edwin Payne was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday at the Dutch Collegiate Reformed Church, the Rev. David J. Burrell officiating. Miss Hosford of Brooklyn was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses J. B. Lawrence, E. Poor, L. Frost of Goshen, and E. Horsford of Brooklyn. Harry Streeter was the best man, and P. Converse of Boston, Harry Guthrie, H. F. Poor, F. W. Wright, Harry Hosford, and F. Marcellus of Passaic, N. J., were the ushers. A reception at the Hotel Endicott followed the ceremony.

Bogart-Houghton.

Miss Fannie R. Houghton was married to James H. Bogart, Jr., yesterday, at St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water officiating. Miss Jennie Augusta Houghton was the maid of honor. Robert Alpheus Bogart was best man, and Morris Blauvelt Bogart, Edward Foster Flickert, Joseph Houghton, and William Kleinschmidt were the ushers. On their return from a bridal tour Mr. and Mrs. Bogart will reside in Wilmington, Del.

Churchill-Donaldson.

The wedding of Miss Minnie Donaldson and Allen Edwin Churchill took place last evening at 138 West Seventy-ninth Street, the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anson M. Donaldson. The Misses Alma and Flossie Churchill were the bridesmaids, and Miss Olive Raynor was the flower girl. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity officiated. A reception followed the wedding ceremony.

Kuhn-French.

Miss Jessie Blanche French and Peter Kuhn were married last night at Miss French's home, 58 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf of the First Collegiate Reformed Church performed the ceremony. The Misses Mabel French and Grace Hand were the bridesmaids and the Misses Lottie and Estelle Kuhn were flower girls. A. Webb and W. Archibald were pages. George Freeborn was best man.

Dwight-Allen.

Edmund Dwight, Jr., and Miss Caroline Allen were married at 4 o'clock yesterday. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church performed the ceremony at 116 West Eighty-second Street, the residence of the bride's parents, in the presence of a few intimate relations of the contracting familie. On their return from a short tour Mr. and Mrs. Dwight will live at 49 West Eighty-fifth Street.

O'CONNOR COULDN'T EXPLAIN.

Had a Quantity of Stolen Silverware in His Rooms.

Patrick O'Connor, twenty-seven years old, of 345 West Thirty-eighth Street, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday by Detectives Wade and Savage of the Central Office on the charge of being a suspicious person. The detectives would say but little about him, except that he had stolen goods in his possession and refused to explain where he got them.

O'Connor was arrested on Oct. 21 for an assault upon William Wilson and was discharged a few days later because Wilson refused to prosecuthe. While in Yorkville prison he told the detectives that he had in his rooms a lot of silverware and bric-a-brac that he thought had been stolen from the house of Mrs. Lovell, 4 Lexington Avenue. When released he called at Police Headquarters and repeated his story.

The detectives, on investigation, found that Mrs. Lovell's house was entered and robbed on Oct. 2, and $1,200 worth of silverware and other articles stolen. They then arrested O'Connor and found Mrs. Lovell's property in his home, but could not obtain from him any information as to how he happened to have it. O'Connor visited one of Mrs. Wilson's servants frequently, but the detectives have not been able to connect her with the robbery.

Magistrate Braunheld O'Connor in $2,500 bail for examination this afternoon. When he heard that he was to be held he tried to climb over the railing to get at the Magistrate, but was seized by the court officers and taken to the prison, where he raved and swore for some time. He seems to be rather sound mentally.

He Disturbed a Meeting.

Louis Obristin of 39 Jefferson Street was locked up in the Eldridge Street Station last night on the complaint of Lawyer Henry Goldsmith of 132 Ludlow Street on a charge of disturbing a Democratic meeting at Grand and Eldridge Streets. Lawyer Goldsmith was delivering a speech in favor of Thomas J. Bradley, Democratic Congressional nominee, during which Obristin frequently interrupted him with cries of "Chestnuts!" and "What's the matter with McKinley?"

Struck by a Trolley Car.

Milton Rouse, middle aged, of 335 Van Horn Street, Jersey City, drove a dogcart in front of a trolley car of the Belt Line in that city, yesterday afternoon, at Communipaw Avenue and Halliday Street. The cart was wrecked. Rouse was dragged under the fender, and was hurt internally. The police took the motorman's number, but did not arrest him.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—7:30 A. M.—7 Perry Street; Regina Barry; damage, $10.

—10 A. M.—95 West Houston Street; damage, $5.

—2:20 P. M.—232 and 234 East Fortieth Street; Rees & Rees; dyeing house; damage, $1,000.

—4:15 P. M.—237 East Thirty-eighth Street; Mrs. Goodman; tenement; damage slight.

—6 P. M.—113 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Morris Jones; damage, $50.

—6:30 P. M.—512 Broome Street; E. Ehrig; damage, $20.

—7 P. M.—Ryder Avenue and Kirk Place; John H. Herbert; dwelling; damage, $25.

—7:30 P. M.—115 Nassau Street; Regal Shoe Company; damage trifling.

LI HUNG CHANG IN JAPAN.

How His 67 Tons of Baggage Was Transferred at Yokohama.

From The Japan Daily Herald, Sept. 28.

It was a surprise to all of those interested in the arrival of the Canadian Pacific steamer, Empress of China, with His Excellency Li Hung Chang and suite on board, when the crack liner was seen coming around the point at about 1:30 P. M. yesterday, as she was not expected until 9 or 10 A. M. to-day. Before entering the harbor the ship was dressed and Li Hung Chang's flag hoisted, and at the same time lines of gay bunting appeared on the Kwang Lee, which was at her moorings ready to take the Grand Secretary and his suite on board to convey them over the last link of their lengthy tour. By 2 o'clock the Empress was at anchor at her buoy, and numerous residents of Yokohama, Japanese officials, merchants, and others took advantage of the various launches and tugs going off to her to proceed on board and obtain an interview with, or a peep at, China's "Grand Old Man." Li Hung Chang occupied a suite of rooms in the upper deckhouse, close to the reading room, and in one of these the returned Envoy received his visitors, some of whom were presented to him by Mr. Pethick, and others by Capt. Liu Li Yon, Naval Attaché of the Envoy, while Li's two sons, Lord Li Chang Fang and Mr. Li Chang San, were in and out of the room during the reception. For some two hours or more there was a continual stream of visitors entering and leaving the ex-Viceroy's cabin, most of whom, however, had to be content with a "How d' you do?" and an assurance that he had enjoyed his trip very much. Li was dressed in a maroon or plum colored flowered silk robe, with a yellow vest, and blue silk trousers.

During the course of the levee Li's head was uncovered, but on leaving the cabin to be conveyed on board the Kwang Lee he donned his official hat. The veteran statesman appeared to be in excellent health, his eye was bright and keen, and his intellect evidently as clear as ever, though he is doubtless getting somewhat decrepit and disinclined to walk. To a Herald representative Li expressed himself as having very much enjoyed his trip, particularly through Canada, and the voyage on the Empress of China, of which and of her Captain and officers he spoke in the highest praise. He was not sorry, though, to be nearly home again. To Surgeon Inspector General Sato, who attended him for the wound received by his left eye from the dastardly attack made upon him at Shimonoseki during the peace negotiations, the Envoy completely unbent and became extremely cordial, while smiles wreathed the old man's face when Dr. Sato, after an examination of the scar that remained, congratulated him on the complete cure effected.

The interview with the Inspector General lasted for nearly an hour, and it appeared that during the course of it Li Hung Chang obtained from his visitor a full account of the recent changes in the Government. Among the many visitors to the Envoy were the British Consul, Mr. J. C. Hall; Mr. Payne, agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway line, to whom his Excellency expressed his greatest satisfaction at the treatment he had received at the hands of the agents and employes of the company, and also his admiration of the perfect and luxurious railway accommodation in Canada; Mr. Cobill, agent of the M. M. Company; Count Soyeshima, Viscount Enomoto, Mr. J. H. Brooke, Messrs. Hara Denzaburo and Otani Kahei of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, (Japanese,) Messrs. Watanabe and Ikuda of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, a deputation of the Japanese Traders' Guild, Gov. Nakano, Mr. Arakawa Yoshitaro, Secretary of Kanagawa Kencho; Chief Police Inspector Yoshida, &c. Mr. Lo Teng Ho, his Excellency's secretary, acted as interpreter.

Police officers were stationed at the entrance of the passageway leading to the Envoy's rooms, while a detective in plain clothes, armed with a swordstick, was posted outside the door of his rooms. His Excellency having expressed his desire to have the Kwang Lee brought alongside the Empress, so as to enable him to transship without embarking on a steam launch, Capt. Wallace of the Kwang Lee came on board and consulted on the matter with Capt. Archibald, and after the boats and davits on the port side of the Empress had been in-shipped and fenders swung over the side the ticklish and difficult nautical feat of bringing the smaller vessel alongside the big liner was achieved by Capt. Wallace in a thoroughly seamanlike manner, without a scratch on the paint of either ship. By 3 o'clock or so the two vessels were alongside, and the task of transferring the baggage of Li and his suite to the Kwang Lee was begun. This job was no sinecure, as Li's staff and retinue of cooks and other servants numbered about seventy, and the baggage comprised 1,050 packages and weighed 67 tons. It was about as miscellaneous as it was numerous, and included quite an aviary of birds, from the sweet-singing little canary to noisy and harsh-voiced toucans and parrots in huge cages. The baggage doubtless included many presents received by the Envoy in the course of his visits to the Courts of Europe; indeed, his presents from Queen Victoria alone are said to have amounted to nearly £5,000 in value, the amount estimated to be the value of the gifts sent by the Emperor of China to the Queen. It took something more than an hour to transfer all this baggage through the after starboard deck port of the Empress to the Kwank Lee. After the task was accomplished, about 4:30 o'clock, his Excellency prepared to follow.

After donning his hat, he was assisted by two members of his suite into a sedan chair, which was brought to the door of his cabin, and he was then carried by four stalwart sailors of the Empress, assisted by some Chinese bearers, down the stairway onto the main deck and through the deck port on to the Kwang Lee. [illegible] received by his son, Li Ching-mai, Capt. Wallace, Mr. Pethick, and others, and conducted to his quarters. The whole of the arrangements during the reception and transfer of the illustrious statesman to the Kwang Lee were admirably conducted by Capt. Archibald and Mr. Payne, agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who was indefatigable in his efforts for the comfort of the august passenger. During the afternoon a display of day fireworks was made from a lighter towed by a launch around the ship, while a band on board the lighter enlivened the affair with music. These attentions were, we understand, provided in honor of Li Hung Chang by the Japanese Traders' Guild.

At 9 o'clock last night the Kwang Lee left the harbor for Tientsin. Owing to the [illegible] the Empress of China arrived in port this morning, as had been expected, instead of yesterday, a number of officials would have been down from Tokio to exchange greetings with the Envoy, and a salute would have been fired in his honor. But Capt. Archibald appears to have decided to let his distinguished passenger see what an Empress boat could do, and pushed her on, and not only made up the twenty-five hours' delay in starting from Victoria, but arrived eighteen hours ahead of schedule time. During the voyage from Victoria, we learn, Li took his meals in his own room, but otherwise made himself very agreeable and cordial to his fellow-passengers. He frequently walked the upper deck of the Empress, lightly supported on either side by the arms of members of his suite, and appeared to thoroughly enjoy his surroundings and the splendid weather experienced.

Had the Complaint Altered.

Lawrence Gillen of 706 East Thirteenth Street was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday on a warrant charging him with having assaulted Joseph Schomberger, a non-union driver employed by W. H. Schmohl, during a strike in his coal yard last September. Schomberger said that he was surrounded by a crowd of strikers and was hit by a brick thrown by Gillen. Gillen denied that he threw the brick, and, as there were no witnesses to corroborate Schomberger, the Court ordered the complaint changed to one of disorderly conduct, and placed the defendant under $500 bonds to keep the peace for one year.

Cable Car Demolished the Cab.

A south-bound Columbus Avenue cable car ran into and demolished a cab outside of Olympia Music Hall last night. The horse had its right foreleg broken, and was shot by a policeman.

Richard F. Carroll, the comedian, was in the cab at the time of the accident, but escaped injury.

Palmer and Buckner in Iowa.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Oct. 28.—The Palmer and Buckner special train left Council Bluffs this morning at 8o'clock for its trip across Iowa. It reached this city this evening, and the candidates had a magnificent reception, a repetition of many similar receptions in the course of the day. Both candidates spoke here to-night.

SILVER PARADE GIVEN UP.

Lack of Time One Cause, Scarcity of Men Another Reason Alleged.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The free-silver parade, under the auspices of the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club, has been abandoned.

In a burst of eloquent enthusiasm, caused by the hypnotic effects of the return of Mr. Williams last night, Chairman Dennison announced to the crowd in Faneuil Hall that a great parade had been suggested for Saturday next, and everybody present was invited to convene at the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club this afternoon to make arrangements. There were about fifty persons present at the meeting to-day. When the conference was over it was stated:

"The idea of a parade has been substantially abandoned for the reason that three days would not be sufficient time within which to make the necessary arrangements. It was the idea of the meeting, however, that we ought to have some sort of demonstration on Saturday, a rally or something, we do not know what to call it, and a committee was accordingly appointed to have full power to act."

The fact appears to be that the conferrees found that they would not be able to turn out men enough and make a showing of consequence.

VERDICT FOR $10,000.

Damages Against Mr. Ireland for Collapse in His Building.

The jury which tried the suit of Mrs. Bridget Burke against John B. Ireland of this city, in Part IV., of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for $25,000 for the death of her husband, Michael Burke, who was killed in the collapse of the Ireland Building at West Broadway and West Third Street, this city, Aug. 5, 1895, gave a verdict yesterday of $10,000.

Contractor John H. Parker, who erected the building, and J. M. Cornell, who supplied the ironwork, were exonerated.

The jury retired at 12:45 P. M., Tuesday, and remained out until 3:30 A. M. yesterday. The verdict was announced when Justice Goodrich opened court at 10 o'clock. Mr. Ireland's attorney, Ira B. Warren, gave notice of appeal. Sixteen other suits of a similar kind against Mr. Ireland remain to be tried. This was considered a test case.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont is at the Clarendon.

—Judge C. C. Hines of Indianapolis is at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Congressman John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., is at the Warldorf.

—Henry Patton of Albany and George B. Kelly of Boston are at the Everett.

—Charles E. Patterson of Troy and W. H. Emerson of Boston are at the Plaza.

—G. Wilfred Pearce of Boston and E. J. Mathews of Philadelphia are at the Windsor.

—George M. Newhall of Philadelphia and Clinton B. Davis of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—Richard J. Gatling of Hartford and Dr. Charles S. Hoyt of Alabama are at the Grand Union.

—J. E. Merrill of Boston and F. M. Longstreth and Thomas Duncan of Hartford are at the Park Avenue.

—J. Howard King of Albany, C. W. Fox of Boston, and F. P. Gordon of Buffalo are at the Normandie.

—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of Boston and H. H. Westinghouse of Pittsburg are at the Manhattan.

—W. W. Mackall, United States Navy; C. L. Gill of Baltimore, and F. W. Gerould of Chicago are at the Albemarle.

—George B. Murray of Troy, Charles S. Price of Philadelphia, and W. F. Dennis of Cincinnati are at the Westminster.

—C. W. Bett of Baltimore, A. O. Fay of Chicago, L. W. Gibson of Detroit, and W. H. Gilbert of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, and Leslie Ryan of Washington are at the Netherland.

—S. N. Holliday of St. Louis and George L. Harrison, William Wood, and George W. Colby of Philadelphia are at the Fifth Avenue.

—F. M. Mann of Philadelphia, George C. Davis and John M. McKenna of Boston, and P. A. Wadsworth of Albany are at the Imperial.

—Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, Judge William J. Wallace of Albany, and Samuel J. Beardsley of Utica are at the Hoffman.

—Oliver L. Spaulding, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Dr. George Bolling Lee and Miss Mildred Lee of Virginia are at the Windsor.

—R. A. Gregory of Hartford, W. B. Sprowl of Boston, J. A. Woodson of Memphis, and W. R. Benson of Wilmington, Del., are at the Surtevant.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firm Now in the City.

—Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. T.; E. Lansing, hosiery, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Bushnell, A., & Co., Watertown, N. Y.; F. George, cloaks; Manhattan Hotel.

—Clark & Blake, Bangor, Me.; J. G. Clark, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Daniel & Fisher, Denver, Col.; D. L. Gibb, cloaks and suits, 56 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; R. Dey, dry goods, &c., 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Dives, Pomeroy, Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. T. Pomeroy, millinery; 120 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Epstein, J.; Baltimore, Md.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Fallers, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A Segal, cloaks and furs; Hotel Marlborough.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Ames; carpets; 104 Worth Street.

—Foote, Reed & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Reed, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. P. Fox, dry goods, &c., 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; H. Gross, small wares; C. Strauss, cloaks and gloves, 490 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Hager & Brothers, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Jobin & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. T. Jobin, stationery; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. J. McDonough, white goods, 8 Greene Street; Barrett House.

—Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; E. Loewenstein, dry goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; L. M. Cousens, clothing, 79 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; J. H. Crowley, notions; Everett House.

—Porter, J. J. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Richard & Co., Washington, D. C.; E. Richard, dry goods, &c.; Grand Hotel.

—Stein-Block Company, Rochester, N. Y.; N. Stein, woolens; L. Block, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, ribbons and millinery; G. Weweller, blankets and linens; G. W. Stoll, toys; Hoffman House.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. M. Lachlan, cloaks and suits, 70 Greene Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house-fournishing goods, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. C.; J. H. Ryan, hosiery; F. Sherman, notions and fancy goods, 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Interior Woodwork Factory Burned.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 28.—The extensive wood-working establishment of Z. A. Ward was burned to-night. Loss about $8,500; insurnace, $6,720. The establishment made fine interior finishings. Several workmen lost tools, which wer uninsured.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATI

STUDYING OUR RAILWAYS

LIEUT. COL. STANLEY REPRESENTS AUSTRALIA.

His Observations While in This Country May Result in an Increased Demand from the Antipodes for American Railroad Products—Before Leaving These Shores He Will Visit Some of the Western Refrigerating Plants.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Stanley, M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer of Railways for Queensland, Australia, is in America, making a semi-official study of methods of railway construction and operation in the interests of the Colonial Government. He is the second Ambassador from the other side of the world who has visited this country on the same errand within a month, Prince Michael Hilkoff, Russian Minister of Transportation, having been the first.

Engineer Stanley's observations, like those of Prince Hilkoff, are likely to result in the spread of American ideas, and incidentally an increased demand for American railway products. Australia is on the eve of a period of railway extension and improvement. With the accomplishment of federation of the provinces the problem of securing a uniform system of railways becomes of the first importance. Queensland was the last to vote on the proposition, and, like the remaining provinces, agreed to the preliminary step of passing an Enabling bill. Now, in order to make federation a matter of commercial advantage, the means of intercommunication between the provinces must be amplified and improved according to the best modern system.

No Uniform Gauge.

"There is no uniform gauge in railway construction in Australia at present," said Mr. Stanley to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "In Queensland the gauge is 3 feet 6 inches. In New South Wales it is 4 feet 8½ inches. In Victoria it is 5 feet 3 inches. There are two gauges in South Australia, one 5 feet 3 inches, where the roads connect with those of Victoria, and one 3 feet 6 inches. In West Australia the roads are built to the three-feet-six-inch gauge. These differences do not now affect the railway business so injuriously as they would later, for the reason that intercolonial freight is carried almost wholly by coast steamers. It is simply a matter of inconvenience to passengers, who have to change cars at every change of gauge. We would, however, be very much better off for the future if our railways conformed to the standard gauge, as they do in the United States and Canada. As you know, the railways of Australia are owned and operated by the Government.

"The first Queensland road was opened for traffic in 1866. Since that time 2,500 miles have been built and equipped at a cost of about £17,000,000. The cost of the different lines has varied greatly. The first section of the Cairns Railway, for instance, cost £2,000 a mile, while the last contract let for the west branch of the Southern and Western Railway cost but £2,000 a mile. On the main line of the Southern and Western there is a section that cost £20,000 a mile. Roughly estimated, the railway debt of Queensland is £17,000,000. For this debt, Government debentures have been floated in England. In the early days these debentures bore as high as 6 per cent. interest; now they average 4½ per cent. The roads earn over operating expenses a little over 3 per cent of the amount of their debt. The Government has for maintenance is, therefore, but a trifle over 1 per cent.

Passenger and Freight Rates High.

"Both passenger and freight rates are considerably higher than in the United States and Canada. That is accounted for in part by the sparse population, there being less than half a million people in Queensland. The Government passes upon all questions of rates. They fluctuate somewhat in different parts of the province, according to the amount of business done and service furnished. There are no commercial rivalries to complicate the question, as the roads all have their own separate territories, running back into the interior from Brisbane, Throckhampton, and other seaboard towns. No American car has already made a considerable figure on the Australian railways. We regard the American-built locomotives as better adapted than the English for our use. They are less rigid than the English type. Many of them are now in use, and more are in course of construction. As for the rest of the equipment, it is mostly of Australian make, though we are still obliged to buy our rails in England. We are striving for greater economy in construction, and the object of my present visit is to gather information which may be useful in that direction.

"Do you find Government control of railways a source of corruption in politics?"

"Not in the slightest degree," replied Mr. Stanley. "The whole railway business of Australia is done under a strict system of the civil service that makes corruption next to impossible. We have a Minister of Railways, but the working management is vested by Parliament in a Commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council. The Commissioner is secure in his tenure of office, because he can be only removed by the vote of Parliament. He has full powers of employment. Under him are the Chief Engineer, the General Traffic Manager, and the locomotive engineer. Applicants for employment are required to pass examinations, down to the guards, trainmen, and laborers. In the case of the latter, the examinations are mainly physical, although the candidate must be able to read and write.

Class Privileges Held in Check.

"Class privileges on the Australian roads are strictly held in check. Passes are issued to the members of Parliament and those actually engaged in the railway service. Railway employes get "privilege tickets," which allow them and the members of their families to travel at one-fourth the regular fare. There is also a system of "leave tickets," good on all the Australian railways, which are given to employes for use on their regular annual vacations of a fortnight. This is the limit of privileges accorded by the roads.

"All the Queensland main lines," said Mr. Stanley, "are likely to be further extended into the interior, to develop the cattle and sheep raising industries and afford better facilities for conveying stock to the freezing works which have been erected at several of our ports and from which large quantities of frozen meat are exported to England."

Before leaving America, Mr. Stanley intends to visit some of the great Western refrigerating plants.

FAST TRAINS FROM MEXICO.

To Reduce the Loss by Decay in Oranges Sent Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—United States Consul General Crittenden at the City of Mexico has informed the Department of State that in order to facilitate the shipment of oranges from Mexico to the United States, and reduce the loss by decay, the Mexican Central Railroad, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad have arranged to run through fast freight trains twice a week from the City of Mexico to Kansas City, Chicago, and St. Louis.

This train will make Kansas City in about six and a half days, a clear saving of about forty-eight hours, and will not only bring into the market the oranges from the vicinity of the City of Mexico, but also La Barca and Guadalajara, whose output and quality fully equal that of any district in Mexico.

Seaboard Air Line Control.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—The consummation of the deal for the transfer of the control of the Seaboard Air Line has been postponed until after election day. Options on the stock held by the Pooling Committee, composed of Messrs. Moncure Robinson of Philadelphia, L. M. Watts of Portsmouth, Va., and Louis McLane of this city, practically place about 8,000 shares of stock in the syndicate's control. Options secured by Gen. John Gill cover about 2,700 shares, which, under the plan, are also to go to the syndicate headed by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan of New-York. A circular has been issued by Mr. McLane, Chairman of the Pooling Committee, asking all those who entered the agreement to deposit their holdings at once with the committee.

A WOMAN HIS LAWYER.

Miss Foltz Engaged as Counsel for an Alleged Insane Criminal.

Thomas O'Connor, alias Thomas Joyce, who was arrested on Oct. 20 on complaint of Morris Abrahams, who accused him of being an escaped insane criminal, formerly an inmate of the Morris Plains (N. J.) Insane Asylum, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday.

Morris Abrahams, the complainant, stated that he had been an attendant at the asylum when "Joyce" made his escape, on Aug. 16 last. The prisoner was sentenced to serve five years in prison for grand larceny in Trenton, N. J. He was found to be insane, and was sent to the asylum. His mother, Mrs. Catherine Aixworthy of 404 East Eighteenth Street, this city, had lost track of her son for the past ten years, as he had been committed to an insane asylum when he was seventeen years old.

He escaped from there in a few years, and she had not heard of him until last week, when she read the account of his arrest. She retained Miss Clara Foltz as her son's counsel, in order to save him from being sent back to the New-Jersey Insane Prisoners Asylum.

None of the New-Jersey police authorities was present, and the case was adjourned until next Monday afternoon.

DAMAGING TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Several Persons Reported Injured by the Terrible Visitation.

SHERMAN, Texas, Oct. 28.—A tornado originated about 5:15 P. M. to-day near Farmington, sixteen miles southwest of Sherman. After farming, the tornado took a northeasterly course, passing about three miles east of Sherman, and was seen by hundreds of people in this city.

The usual phenomena were prevalent. The barometer rgistered 29.04, six points lower than it did on May 15, when the disastrous storm visited this city. The first destructive work was noted twelve miles southwest of Sherman, where the tornado demolished a tenant's house on the farm of George Duke. No one was hurt, and the tornado rose from the earth, striking again at a point about four miles southeast of Sherman, where it demolished a tenant house on the farm of Jim Harris, occupied by a family named Hays. Four members of this family were seriously hurt, and it is reported that Cal Hays's back is broken.

Several persons telephoned from a suburban residence in that neighborhood, asking that searchers be sent out to look for persons who are missing. Requests were also made for physicians, bandages, stimulants, and other articles necessary to care for the wounded. Reports of the number of wounded are very indefinite. A man who was in the Harris field is among the missing. The track of the storm was not more than fifty feet wide.

A report has just come in that Loving's schoolhouse, four miles east of Sherman, was unroofed.

WOMEN'S HOME MISSION.

Mrs. Constans L. Goodell of Brookline, Mass., Elected President.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—There was held in Berkeley Temple to-day the seventeenth annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Association. Mrs. Constans L. Goodell, presided. Mrs. Louise A. Kellogg gave the report of the Board of Directors, which contained much encouragement for the coming year.

The Treasurer, Miss Annie C. Bridgman, showed a balance of $1.818. Mrs. Henry C. Brown reported on junior work.

The following officers were chosen: President—Mrs. Constance L. Goodell of Brookline; Vice President—Mrs. William Brown of Portland, Me., and thirteen others; Home Secretary—Mrs. Louisa A. Kellogg, Cambridge; Corresponding Secretaries—Mrs. C. R. Vose of Providence, R. I.; Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Boston; Treasurer—Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Boston; Clerk—Mrs. Louise A. Kellogg, Cambridge; Auditor—George B. Chase, Cambridge. A Board of Directors were also chosen.

Several papers were read at the morning session, and the afternoon Mrs. Goodell, the President, delivered the annual address.

STARVING IN LABRADOR.

Deep-sea Fishermen and Their Families Will Die if Not Helped.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 28.—Dr. Grenfell, Superintendent of the British Mission to the Deep Sea Fishermen, now operating in Labrador, sends appalling accounts of the destitution which prevails on that coast.

Owing to the failure of the fishery, hundreds of persons are on the verge of starvation, living only upon the flour which Dr. Grenfell and other philanthropists are able to dole out to them, and must perish within a couple of months unless the Government send prompt relief.

This is likely to be done, though it will tax the Government's resources to the fullest capacity. The Government has started relief works at St. John's to assist the unemployed.

U. S. Grant Club Parade.

The U. S. Grant Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly District held a parade and mass-meeting last night. The parade was formed at the headquarters of the club, 11 Prince Street. There were three bands of music and about 2,000 people in line. They marched amid a grand display of fireworks through Prince to Marion Street, to Spring, to Crosby, to Broome, to Elizabeth, to Grand, to the Germania Assembly Rooms, 203 Bowery, where a meeting was held. Former Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin, Police Commissioner Fred Grant and "Abe" Gruber made addresses. George W. Wagner presided.

Policeman Hanley's Sudden Death.

Policeman William F. Hanley of the Mercer Street Station died yesterday at his home, 240 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street. He had been a policeman four years, and was thirty-eight years old. He was apparently a strong, healthy, robust man, and stood 6 feet 2 inches in his stockings. He was on the night tour Tuesday night. He came to the station at 6 o'clock and went to bed. At 7 o'clock he complained of being ill. He declined hospital aid, and at midnight he said he felt so much better that he would go to his home.

Bryan to Yale Supporters.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 28.—The Yale Bryan and Sewall Club has received a letter from W. J. Bryan, in which he assures the Yale men of his cordial sympathy and thanks them for the resolutions recently passed condemning the action of the Yale men who interrupted Mr. Bryan when he spoke in this city.

Damage Suit for Three Fingers.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—William J. Kearns has made preparations to bring suit against the Garrison Manufacturing Company of this city on behalf of Charles Finnegan, a minor, who while working at a power press in the factory had three fingers so badly crushed they had to be amputated.

Secretary McAdoo at Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Mr. McAdoo, Assistant eSretary of the Navy, returned to the city to-day after an absence of two weeks, and assumed charge of matters at the department. He will act as Secretary during Secretary eHrbert's absence.

Burned to Death by Natural Gas.

PITTSBURG, Oct 28.—Bessie Osborne, aged fourteen years, eldest daughter of Mrs. Osborne, a widow, residing at Avlon, a suburb of Allegheny, was fatally burned this morning by an explosion of natural gas in their house.

QUAKERS AFTER MRS. WERNER.

"Friends" Heard She Was a Receiver for a Saloon.

Mrs. Edgar S. Werner, or Mrs. Titus Werner, as she is known among lawyers, is a member of the Society of Friends. She was recently appointed a receiver by Justice MacLean at the same time as a couple of sisters in the legal profession. All three are naturally proud of their appointments, as they are the first women to be selected to such an office in this State.

Mrs. Werner was appointed receiver of the estate of Louis Strauss, who had a liquor store at 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. A suit was brought against Strauss by Julius Engel, and he obtained a judgment for $87.97. Strauss said he sold the business to his wife for $150. So a receiver was necessary to ascertain if the transfer was made to get the better of creditors and to look after the business until that question is settled, and the affairs of the little drinking place wound up.

Now, the Friends thought at first that it was very nice of Justice MacLean to appoint their member, Mrs. Werner, just as much as the young woman did. But after reflection and not knowing what the powers of a receiver are, one or two of the elderly ladies, who still wear the drab bonnets of the old-time Quakeresses, discovered that she was appointed receiver for a saloon. The dear old ladies did not know that Mrs. Werner would not have to go to the saloon, but that she could appoint an attorney—of course a man—to look after that part of the case. So, soon after her appointment the old ladies consulted and decided that they must admonish the young woman lawyer.

At a recent meeting of the Society for Political Study Mrs. Annie Jackson spoke to Mrs. Werner and said, "My dear, thee knows the principles of the Friends. Thee knowest they are not in favor of liquor business, and thee must not have anything to do with it. The Friends will not feel comfortable."

Mrs. Werner then explained her position, and told her old friend not to fear, that she was not going to run a saloon.

The Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford also had a talk with Mrs. Werner. Mrs. Hanaford is of Quaker parentage, though she has been preaching outside of the Friends as a Universalist. Once a Friend, however, and born in the faith, one remains so unless read out of the meeting. Mrs. Hanaford simply advised Mrs. Werner to carefully consider the matter.

Mrs. Werner did this at the time of her appointment, and believes that it is her duty to carry out the trust given her.

"Why, it is a great honor to be appointed receiver by a Supreme Court Justice," she said to a TIMES reporter last night. "Wouldn't one of you boys feel honored if you were so appointed when just starting out in practice? I have thought it all over and am going to qualify at once. I haven't as yet, because I did not receive the order of court till a day or two ago. I have been appointed by a learned Judge, and it is a purely legal procedure. I do not expect to be put out of the meeting of Friends. They will understand it. There has been no meeting, at least, so far to consider my case."

OVER 200,000 ACRES WON.

The Decision in Favor of the Oregon and California Road.

From The San Francisco Call, Oct. 20.

By a decision of the Court of Appeals yesterday the Oregon and California Railroad secured the right and title to over 200,000 acres of land lying in and adjacent to the City of Portland. The victory means a clear gain of several million dollars to the corporation and a corresponding loss on the part of the Government.

The Court of Appeals, however, was not unanimous in its conclusion, Judge McKenna filing a lengthy dissenting opinion. The two opinions were based on an action instituted by the Government some months ago to declare forfeited certain lands in Oregon granted by Congress in 1866 to the Oregon and California Railroad.

The suit involved many minor details, and in a way brought into question many old land grants. The principal contention was that the grant to the Oregon & California Company was within the reservations of the grant made to the Northern Pacific Company. It was also held that by filing its map of definite location before the Northern Pacific Company had fixed its line of road, either by map or general route, the defendant company acquired priority of right by the exceptions in the grant made to the rival corporation.

The Circuit Court of Oregon held a contrary opinion, however, deciding that the land had reverted to the Government by reason of the defendant company's failure to comply with all the conditions of the grant. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, which body, through Judges Ross and Hawley, now reverses the Circuit Court and remands the cause, with directions to the court below to dismiss the bill. Judge McKenna, dissenting in a lengthy opinion, concludes as follows:

"The default of the Northern Pacific Company, if it was in any, was no concern of the Oregon and California Company. This company had no rights except, as I have already said, those its grant gave it. It could get none from filing a map of definite location or none by building its road, or impair none that the Northern Pacific received by its grant. This seems very plain, but may not the reasoning be extended still further? Whatever rights passed to the Northern Pacific Company by the act of 1864 could only be lost by abandonment or by resumption by the United States on account of non-performance of conditions. Abandonment is not claimed, and if it were abandonment of rights or forfeiture of rights it has always been held not to contribute to railroad grants.

Were the rights of the Northern Pacific Company taken away by forfeiture? The majority of the court says no. My brother Ross's language is, 'That the Oregon and California Railroad got nothing by the forfeiture of Sept. 29, 1880, is clear, for the forfeiture was for the benefit of the Government only. But if not by that act, not at all.'

Judge McKenna also holds that the Government never had any right to make the grant to the Oregon and California road in 1866, for the reason that the same had already been granted to the Northern Pacific road two years previously, and that they still had a right to come in and claim it.

A Sound-Money Address.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 28.—The Ohio Democratic Sound-Money League issued a ringing address to the voters of the State to-day. The address calls attention to the fact that the campaign is drawing to a close, and expresses the firm conviction that honest money will win against Populism and repudiation. Gov. Altgeld's Auditorium speech, delivered early in the campaign, is cited as a sample argument on the silver side of the money issue, and the sound money Democrats contrast this with the patriotic utterances of Secretary Carlisle, who calls attention to the fact that there is no more gold and silver in the aggregate and more of each one of them in use as full legal tender than there ever was at any other time in the history of the world. The address urges all friends of sound money to be on the alert to gain every possible vote for the cause.

Mr. Reid to Return to Arizona.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Republican.

The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, who passed last Winter in Phoenix for his health, will return here soon after the Presidential election. Arrangements for his coming have been made by his agent here. The Rosson house, which he occupied last year, has been secured for him and his family. He has also secured the Millay residence, which adjoins the Rosson house. In writing to a friend in this city, Mr. Reid was profuse in his praise of the valley as a health resort. He said that he had been so much benefited by his sojourn here last Winter that he would try another season. He had traveled very extensively both in America and in foreign countries for a climate that would prove beneficial to his health, but in no country has he found a place that agreed with him so well as the climate of the Salt River Valley.

A Georgia Doctor Murdered.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—This morning at Evans, a Post Office twelve miles from Augusta, Henry Norvell shot Dr. R. M. Rose, instantly killing him. Rose fired first, and several shots were exchanged. Norvell is a well-to-do farmer. Rose is a prominent physician.

PERILS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Rev. M. Peters Talks Politics in Bloomingdale Church.

Madison C. Peters, in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Boulevard, last night talked on "The Perils of the Republic." He denounced trusts, advocated the income tax, favored restricted immigration, scored the free-silver proposition, and criticised both political parties. Some of the things he said were:

"I believe in putting a reasonable tariff on the products of Europe, but give us a protection that goes all round, a tariff that will impose a tax per capita on immigrants. That may not be good politics, but it is the only way to give protection to American workingmen.

"I am of the opinion that if we could keep Congress out of session for ten years we would have good times anyway.

"The more I see of the workings of parties the more I am convinced that there is very little difference between them. They are machines that ought to be smashed. Let Republicans and Democrats unite and be patriots and the future of the Republic is safe. Fine every man who don't vote or disfranchise him.

"Another peril to the Republic is the concentration of wealth in the hands of the individual. I have no sympathy to-day with the scheming blatherskites who go around the country arraying workingmen against their employers. Wrongs will be righted by the laws, and no man is to trusted who preaches differently. I have felt that plutocracy would come to be one of the perils of the country."

Mr. Peters read a list of the leading millionaires and the amounts of their fortunes. He said if we had the same income tax as existed in England it would bring in $200,000,000 a year.

"Because I am opposed to trusts," he said, "is why I am opposed to the silver syndicate electing its man to the Presidency.

If 16 to 1 is a blessing, why not make it 2 to 1, and have eight times as much. The increase of wagespaid from 1860 to 1890 was 68 per cent., and this is the crown of thorns pressed on the brow of labor. The tariff and silver questions should not be submitted to people who do not understand them, but to a committee of experts."

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

John W. Hamburger Committed Suicide at His Home.

John W. Hamburger, a retired furniture manufacturer, who is said to have been wealthy, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking half a pint of carbolic acid in his sleeping apartment on the second floor of his residence at 3 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. His wife returned home from calling upon a friend at 4 o'clock and saw him lying upon a lounge with his face to the wall as if asleep. She left the room so as not to disturb him. Dinner time came and Mr. Hamburger did not appear. An attempt was made to arouse him, when it was discovered that he was dead. It is not known when he took the acid.

The lining of his mouth and throat were burned black by the acid, and some of it had run out upon his cheek and left a burn there. A pint bottle, half filled with the acid, was found on a mantel at the foot of the couch. The Coroner was informed. Mr. Hamburger was fifty-seven years old. He retired from business about fifteen years ago. His family consisted of the wife and several grown children.

Cabinetmakers for Sound Money.

The cabinet wood trade held a sound-money mass meeting last night in the auction rooms of Mason & Co., at Seventh Street and the East River.

The speakers were Edwin Wise, Abraham Gruber, Ferdinand Eldmann, candidate for Congress; William Volkel, candidate for Assembly; Col. Fred Grant, W. A. Purrington, and others. Prominent members of the cabinet wood trade were present. Among them were Reuben Arkusch of Willard Hawes & Co., Frederick Kassing, Stephen J. Tedford, Felix Mulgrew, and G. B. Hanford.

Retail Grocers Meet.

The regular October meeting of the Central Association of Retail Grocers, comprising delegates from the associations of Staten Island, Brooklyn, New-York, and Nyack, met last nigat in the library of the Grand Central Palace.

Henry Rohrs, President of the New-York Association, read a paper on "How to Retain Legitimate Profit from the Sale of Groceries." Mr. Callanan, in a paper on "The Protection of Retail Dealers Against Dishonest Customers and for Their Protection Against Dishonest Competition," suggested that a bill be enacted to compel a man to pay his grocery bills or have his wages attached.

Blockade on the Elevated.

Passengers who wanted t oride on the Ninth Avenue system of the elevated railroad below the Eighty-first Street station between 6:30 and 7:30 o'clock last night had to wait an hour for a train on the downtown side and half an hour on the up-town. This was because of a stalling of trains at Eighty-first Street. A locomotive had broken down, stopping all trains bound down town. Sixth Avenue traffic suffered from the block, two, because more than half the trains on the Ninth Avenue road above Fifty-third Street are Sixth Avenue trains.

West Virginia Populists.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Oct. 28.—Populist State Chairman Z. M. Cochran to-day issued an address in which he says that on account of the injunction served upon him, prohibiting him from filling the vacancies on the Populist ticket, the Populists are left without a State ticket, with one exception, and for that reason and through explicit instructions from National Chairman Butler to him, as Chairman, he issues his address advising and instructing the Populists of West Virginia to ignore the original State ticket and to vote for the National Democratic and State Democratic tickets straight.

Killed by a Switch Engine.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 28.—Last night as John Morrissey, a fireman on the British steamship Deramore, was on his way to the ship with a companion named John Kirk he was run down, disemboweled and his head severed from his body by a switch engine, and Kirk was knocked off the track and seriously injured. Morrissey got his foot caught between the rails and could not extricate it. Kirk ran to flag the switch engine, which paid no heed to his signals. The engineer of the engine was arrested and held for negligent homicide. Morrissey was sixty years old and a native of England.

Famine Threatened in India.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Advices from Simla say the prospects that a famine will occur in India are increasing, and that the outlook is very serious. In the Northwest, Punjaub, and Central provinces there is a scarcity of food products, extending as far as Behar and Bombay, and prices have risen materially. The Government, the advices state, have advanced thirty lakhs of seeds. The work of irrigation in the Northwest has been begun, and relief works have been established elsewhere.

Philadelphia and Reading's Subway.

Contractors have begun work on the subway for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad through Pennsylvania Avenue, in Philadelphia. Excavations of from sixteen to twenty feet deep have already been made, and the Reading trains are run on temporary tracks laid through Hamilton Street, and also in Pennsylvania Avenue, between Hamilton and Green Streets.

Hetty Green's Road Extended.

The extension of Mrs. Hetty Green's road, the Texas Midland, from Greenville, north to Paris, Texas, has just been completed, and will be in full operation soon. The new line is forty-five miles long. E. H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, is President of the Texas Midland lines.

LARCHMONT YACHTING RULES.

Several Important Changes Made for Regulating Future Regattas.

A meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club was held at Delmonico's last night, and several amendments to the racing rules, proposed by John F. Lovejoy, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, were passed. These rules have been already printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and relate chiefly to classification, limit of draught, and a new system of starting the yachts. To the draught-limit rule, which, by the way, is the same as that adopted by the New-York Club the following clause was added:

"But this limit shall not apply to any yachts in existence at the time of the passage of these amendments when racing in the class in which she was classified prior to that time. This exception, however, shall not be construed as to permit a vessel launched prior to Oct. 22, 1896, to increase her draught beyond the limit allowed in her class."

A few minor changes were made in the rules. One relating to a yacht increasing her measurements is as follows: "Any yacht that increases her measurement for the purpose of sailing in the class above that in which she would sail according to the last official measurement taken prior to Nov. 1, 1896, shall not be entitled to any time allowance from any other yacht in this class."

Racing measurements of yachts must in future be filed with the Regatta Committee by 10 o'clock on the morning of the race, and not within ten days, as was first proposed. The overlap question has been always a troublesome one, and in order to make the rule simpler this clause was adopted: "In order to prove beyond question that an overlap has been established, the owner or representative of the overtaking yacht shall hail the overtaken yacht, stating that he has an overlap and that he shall maintain his rights."

PENNSYLVANIA, 16; BROWN, 0.

The New-Englanders No Match for the "Quaker" Football Team.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Pennsylvania defeated Brown at football this afternoon. The score was 16 to 0. The active New-Englanders opened up with a rush, and for a time it looked as if they would carry the ball over for a touchdown, by the rapidity and spirit of their play, but Pennsylvania "braced up," and from that time Brown made no showing in the game.

While Pennsylvania's play was far superior to its work against Lafayette, there was still a tendency to fumble and slowness in punting the ball in play. Woodruff went back to his place as guard from full back, and Morice went on at full back. Fortescue, one of the scrubs, played quarter, and did the best work of the season for Pennsylvania in that position. The change in Pennsylvania's team strengthened it considerably. The line-up follows:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Brown.
Boyle	Left end	Murphy
Uppenheimer	Left tackle	Casey
Woodruff	Left guard	Wheeler
Overfield	Centre	Dyer
Wharton	Right guard	Coombs
Farrar	Right tackle	Locke
B. Dickson	Right end	Summers, Gill
Fortescue	Quarter back	Colby, Watson
Gelbert	Left half back	Gammon
Mindes	Right half back	Fultz
Morice	Full back	Hall

Touch-downs—Gelbert, Morice, Farrar. Goals from touch-downs—Woodruff, 2. Referee—Dr. Dashiell, Lehigh. Umpire—Dr. Williams, Yale. Linesman—Mr. March, Lafayette.

HARVARD TEAM BEATEN.

'Varsity Eleven Outplayed by Eleven Harvard Graduates.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The Harvard 'Varsity team was soundly thrashed this afternoon by eleven husky graduates, who scored eight points against their opponents' five. The graduates were individually very strong, especially at the ends and tackles.

At least four of their number, Waters, Newell, Brewer, and Doucette, were perfectly conversant with the 'Varsity signals and plays. Another fact which should dull the edge of criticism of the 'Varsity men's play, was that they were in a crippled condition at the very start, while early in the play, Brown, Dunlop, and Merriman were disabled. The line-up follows:

Harvard.	Positions.	Graduates.
Lewis	Left end	A. Brewer
Sargent	Left tackle	Newell
Bouve	Left guard	Wilson
F. Shaw	Centre	Russell
N. Shaw	Right guard	Doucette
Merriman, Swain	Right tackle	Waters
Moulton	Right end	R. Hallowell
Beale	Quarter back	F. Garrison
Cozzens	Left half back	Curtis
Dunlop, Hurley	Right half back	Hayes
Brown, Dibble	Full back	Crane

Touch-downs—Hayes, 1. Goal from touch-down—Crane. Goal from drop—Dunlop. Referee—Hurley. Umpire—F. Hallowell. Referee—J. Morse. Linesman—Mr. Macomber.

Dartmouth 26; Bowdoin, 10.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 28.—Dartmouth played her first home football game this afternoon, with Bowdoin, and won in a hard-fought contest, 26 to 10. The line-up follows:

Dartmouth.	Position.	Bowdoin.
Kelly	Left end	Veazie
Brown	Left tackle	Murphy
Place	Left guard	Spear
Turner	Centre	Shute
Walker	Right guard	French
Edwards	Right tackle	Stockbridge
Cavanaugh	Right end	Stearns, (Capt.)
McCormack, Capt.,)		
Perkins, Boyle	Quarter back	Moulton
Eckstrom, Whalen	Left half back	Stanwood
Crollus	Right half back	Kendall
Buell	Full back	Clark

Score—Dartmouth, 26; Bowdoin, 10. Touch-downs—Buell, (2,) Eckstrom, Edwards, Crollus, Veazie, and Clark. Goals from touch-downs—McCormack (3) and Clark. Umpire—Dr. Edwards Jones. Referee—Prof. E. H. Carleton. Linesmen—J. G. Ryan and Brett. Time—Two 25-minute halves. Attendance—Five hundred.

WON SILVER CUPS.

Mr. Jewett and Miss Sherwood Victors in a Golf Contest.

The third mixed foursome golf tournament for the Van Antwerp silver cups was played yesterday by the Englewood Club golfers over their nine-hole course. The course was played over twice, 18 holes, and E. H. Jewett and Miss Sherwood were the winners. Their score was 118 strokes. The competitors and scores are:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
E. H. Jewett and Miss Sherwood	61	57	118
Joseph Reynolds and Miss H. Burritt	61	60	121
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Banks, Jr.	61	62	123
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thacher	58	66	124
Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Campbell	64	60	124
C. Kell and Miss Lulu Mowry	61	66	127
Edgar Booth and Miss Arabel Green	62	68	130
Dr. and Mrs. James A. Wells	64	67	131
S. Mowry and Mrs. Reinmund	74	72	146

Mrs. Frank Enos and Mrs. James A. Wells will play off their tie to-day for the W. W. Mackay Silver Cup. On election day a special mixed foursome event will be held for two silver cups given by Mrs. Frank Enos.

MRS. BLOODGOOD WINS.

Defeats Her Nine Opponents in the Ladies' Golf Tournament.

The second ladies' golf tournament in the series of six blind handicap events at the Essex County Country Club, Orange, was played yesterday. The lowest score was made by Mrs. William Bloodgood, who turned in a total of 73 strokes for the nine holes. There were ten contestants. Their names and scores are:

										Total.
Mrs. Wm. Bloodgood.	9	6	8	8	7	11	10	5	9—	73
Mrs. James T. Ball.	9	6	10	8	8	10	10	5	8—	74
Miss G. L. Wilmerding	7	6	11	8	6	11	13	6	10—	78
Miss M. R. Cross	10	10	14	12	9	7	9	4	7—	82
Miss Alice Lee	12	9	12	10	10	13	8	5	12—	91
Miss E. R. Van Rennselaer	12	7	13	8	8	13	14	9	10—	94
Mrs. T. H. Powers Farr.	12	7	13	8	8	17	12	4	11—	92
Miss Loutrel	17	8	16	14	8	12	12	7	8—	102
Miss F. Johnson	11	10	15	11	12	13	8	5	18—	103
Miss E. T. Folsom.	15	12	12	14	8	18	13	10	12—	114

GOLF NOTES.

—Politics has been the means of postponing two important golf events that were to take place this coming Saturday. So many of the golfing members of the Ardsley Casino, on the Hudson, wished to parade in the city sound-money procession that they petitioned the Green Committee to postpone the regular monthly contest for the silver cup given by Edwin Gould to Saturday, Nov. 7. The request was granted. The Morristown Club golfers, many of whom are in active business in New-York, for the same reason postponed their return team match with the Philadelphia Country Club until the same date. A large number of the Morristown members will go to Philadelphia at that time. Among them will be Mr. and Mrs. William Shippen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Phipps, Miss Fannie Hopkins, Alexander H. Tiles, James A. Tyng, James O. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Dickson, and Allston Flagg.

—The Westbrook Golf Club of Islip, L. I., will hold its first open tournament to-day, to-morrow, and Saturday. The contests to-day will be an eighteen-hole scratch event, and the first round in the Westbrook Cup tournament. Only the eight players making the lowest scores in the first match will be eligible to compete for the Westbrook Cup. All except these eight players will compete in the Consolation Cup event. There are a large number of entries, including some of the best golfers, among them F. W. Menzies, James A. Park, George E. Armstrong, Arthur L. Livermore, James A. Tyng, L. B. Stoddart, J. M. Knapp, O. W. Bird, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Jasper Lynch, R. B. Kerr, Daniel Chauncey, F. C. Watson, Charles Bohlen, and H. C. Trevor. The Westbrook golf links are on the property of W. Bayard Cutting, near Islip. They consist of nine holes, and the course is an admirable one for golfing.

—The Lakewood Golf Club is making arrangements for a grand open tournament, Nov. 26, 27, and 28. The annual election of officers has just been held, with this result: President—Robert Bage Kerr; Vice President—John Miley; Secretary—Jasper Lynch; Treasurer—C. C. Curtiss; Captain—Dr. Paul T. Kimball; Governors—The Rev. D. L. Schwartz, James Converse, S. B. Ferris, E. P. Freeman, F. M. Freeman, George W. Stockly, J. W. Morey, and the officers.

—The Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, has presented a handsome silver cup to his golf club in Brooklyn, the Dyker Meadow Club. It will be played for by the members on election day. In the tournament circular it is stated that every member is expected to cast a vote for sound money before appearing on the golf grounds.

—The Green Committee of the Morristown Golf Club has notified the men in the club that they are expected to vote early and cast the right ballot on election day. A mixed foursome event has been arranged during the day, but no man will be permitted to play unless he has voted. There will probably be between thirty and forty players.

—The Englewood Golf Club team has been beaten for the second time by the St. Andrew's second team. The latter got 32 holes to 1 for Englewood. The St. Andrew's team was made up of H. Holbrook, John Reid, H. O. Tallmadge, J. B. Upham, Clarence H. Wells, W. T. Gray, and S. B. Allen.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT GAMES.

A Contest for Individual Points—The New Events.

The tenth annual Autumn indoor athletic games of the Twenty-Third Regiment Athletic Association of Brooklyn will be held on the evening of Nov. 21 at 7 o'clock. About forty-five aspirants for athletic honors have already begun to train in the Armory at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, for the various events.

First, second, and third prizes will be awarded this year, and the chief competition in the games will be for the winning of the individual points, which will count collectively for the company contestants, who are intense rivals for the company point prize cup. This cup becomes the private property of the company winning it three times. Company K is the favorite, as it has won the cup twice, and hopes to grasp it for good this season. Companies A and F, however, have some good representative athletes in their entries this time, and hope to conquer Company K.

A similar cup has been awarded by the officers of the regiment to remain a perpetual challenge cup, the company winning at each annual games to have its name engraved on its honor shield.

A new feature added to the list of events is the two-mile bicycle race, for the championship of the regiment. The prize to be awarded for this event will be a handsome twenty-dollar cup, to be presented by the Wheeling Association of the regiment.

The list of events is as follows: One-hundred-yard dash, half-mile run, one-mile bicycle race, half-mile run, handicap;

JUSTICE FIELD'S BUSY LIFE

HE WILL BE EIGHTY YEARS OLD ON NOV. 4.

Since His Thirteenth Year His Career Has Abounded in Many Striking Incidents — Appointed to the Bench by Lincoln—He Opposed Congress's Legal-Tender Act and Dissented from the Decision in the Hayes-Tilden Contest.

The eightieth birthday anniversary of Justice Stephen Johnson Field, on Nov. 4, will be observed informally at his home, in Washington. It is expected that all of his associates on the Supreme Court bench, his relatives, and a few of his intimate friends will be present. The Rev. Henry M. Field of this city, the only remaining brother of the venerable Justice, said yesterday that the gathering would not be in the nature of a celebration, but would be a simple reunion of those persons who have been closest to him in his long and active career.

Justice Field is in good health, and, notwithstanding his age, his capacity for labor is unimpaired. He was so frail in infancy that his life was despaired of, but the temperate habits in which he was trained and the careful development of his powers during his youth have made him in his old age much more vigorous than the average man of sixty.

His Life Full of Incidents.

Since his thirteenth year, when he sailed for Smyrna with his sister, the wife of the Rev. Josiah Brewer, his life has abounded in striking incidents. When he entered Williams College, in 1833, he was already a thorough Greek scholar, with knowledge also of Italian, French, and Greek. He graduated in 1837, and began the study of law in the office of his brother, David Dudley Field, in New-York. He was his brother's partner seven years, ending in 1848. A year later Mr. Field went to California, and soon took his first official position, that of Alcalde of Marysville. Upon the organization of the State Government he entered the Legislature. In 1857 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. Upon the death of Chief Justice Terry he became Chief Justice and filled that office until he left California.

Appointed Justice by Lincoln.

President Lincoln appointed Mr. Field the tenth Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1863, when Congress passed the law creating a new district on the Pacific coast. He took the oath of office May 20, 1863. Taney was then Chief Justice. The Associate Justices were: Wayne, Catron, Nelson, Grier, Clifford, Swayne, Miller, and Davis. One of the first cases before the tribunal after Justice Field took his seat was the famous Milligan case. Justice Field was one of the five justices who in this case declared the civil authority of the Government to be paramount to the military.

Opposed Legal-Tender Act.

In the "legal-tender" cases of war time, which are of special interest by reason of the present financial campaign, Justice Field stood with Chief Justice Chase against the constitutionality of the act of Congress making the promises of the Government a legal tender for the payment of debts. Justice Field believes that if the Supreme Court had so decided, the financial uncertainty following the war would not have existed. He opposed the subsequent reversal of the decision.

Justice Field's rule of thought in the interpretation of constitutional questions, and the rule that has given rise to the chief popular discussion of his work on the bench, are summed up in the "record" of the family written by the Rev. Henry M. Field, his brother, as follows:

Ideas That Guided Him.

First, the preservation from every interference or invasion by each other of all the powers and functions allotted to the National Government and the State Governments; and second, the perfect security and protection of private rights from all encroachments, either by the United States or by the individual States. These two ideas he has steadily kept in view, and has made the basis of his decisions. He has demonstrated that a constant and firm maintenance of the powers justly belonging to the Federal Government is not incompatible with an equally firm upholding of the powers intrusted to the States, with an undeviating adherence to the sacred doctrine of local self-government, and with zealous protection of private rights, because all, in fact, rest upon the same foundation."

He dissented from the decision of the Electoral Commission in 1877, which awarded the Presidency to Rutherford B. Hayes, as against Samuel J. Tilden. His opposition to the Republican policy of reconstruction after the war drew upon him the eyes of the whole country, and made him the candidate of a strong faction for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1880. He ascribes his defeat to the divisions in his own State.

This Year's Champagne Poor.

Letter to the Editor of The London Standard.

Sir: Reverting to my letter published in The Standard of April 30 last, in which I detailed the progress of the vintages of 1889, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, it will prove interesting to the public and to champagne drinkers generally to hear the result of this year's vintage from the great vineyards of the district of Ay and the Marne, Reims Mountain, Verzenay, and Bouzy; also of the Marne Blanche, (white grape district,) Cramant, Avize, and Le Mesnil.

After a period of exceptionally warm and sunshiny weather enjoyed during the earlier months of the Summer, it was confidently anticipated that the vintage of 1896 would be of exceptional quality and quantity; but August set in cold, accompanied with heavy rains, which continued almost without intermission during the whole of this and the following month, culminating in the disastrous storm of Sept. 25, which completely upset all preconceived calculations.

The vintage was made during most unfavorable weather and under adverse circumstances. The grapes, nourished by too much wet, were gathered not sufficiently ripe to prevent partial rot.

I express the general opinion of my fellow-shippers when I state the vintage of 1896 will be of little use.

1892's—These wines have developed very satisfactorily. They show excellent bouquet, with good body; but, as the quantity is limited, they will probably soon be followed by the 1893's.

1893's—This vintage is decidedly a grand one. The quality is exceptional, full bodied, luscious, with a most exquisite bouquet. In color they are full. In style somewhat similar to 1874, but certainly more refined.

1894's—Not good enough for the English market.

1895's—The quality of the wines in various districts differed, but where the grapes were carefully selected the wine will turn out delicate in character and light in color. I am, Sir, your obedient servant

CHARLES HEIDSIECK.

REIMS, Oct. 18.

No Mexican Cheap Labor for Us.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Mexico is doubtless a more prosperous—or a less unprosperous—silver country than China or India; but the report of the Chicago Labor Union shows that in Mexico unskilled labor is paid about 30 cents a day in depreciated silver. That is the kind of barebones banquet to which the Bryanites invite the workingmen of the United States.

MR. SMITH'S REPLY.

He Gives His Opinions on American Shipbuilding.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Permit me to thank you for so kindly according me space in your esteemed journal of the 26th inst. for a criticism of Capt. Codman's remarks on the "pampered" American shipbuilders, whom he declared had a "monopoly," but who I asserted are, with but one exception, employed to a very small part of their capacity. After publishing my criticism, you were kind enough, also, to invite replies to the following queries:

1. "Why not give Americans a chance to see whether they can 'operate ships at a profit,' by letting them get the ships on the same terms with foreign shipowners?"

2. "There is no way of 'protecting' the ocean-carrying trade, though it may be subsidized, but if foreigners will carry commodities more cheaply than we can afford to do it, provided an equal chance is given, why not let them do it, while we employ our capital to better advantage?"

3. "Why tax the whole people to enable a few to make a profit in a competition which is of no benefit to anybody else?"

I shall endeavor to reply as briefly as possible, and will take up your questions in their order.

1. If the reports of Democratic officials are reliable, then there is no need of giving Americans a chance to show whether they can operate ships at a profit, since there have been such officials who have shown that Americans do not—presumably for the reason that they can not—do so. On Page 25 of the last (1895) report of the United States Commissioner of Navigation, discussing the postal subsidy bill, under which four ships of the American line are paid for carrying our mails and their availability as cruisers, if needed, that official says: "The requirement that an increasing percentage of the crews of American transatlantic mail steamships shall be American citizens involves an annual expense for increased wages of about $60,000 a year at the present time, at the end of five years amounting annually to about $120,000, which must be paid by the contracting corporation."

Considering that the official whom I have quoted is an avowed free trader and an urgent advocate of free ships, you will, I trust, admit that my authority is not biased in favor of protection. In 1887, however, the then American Consul at Liverpool, Capt. Charles T. Russell, an appointee of President Cleveland, exhaustively investigated the subject of difference in wages and cost of maintenance on board American as compared with foreign ships, and in the Consular Reports, published early in 1888, a report appears wherein that official states: "Reference to these tables will show that the vessels of the United States pay the highest rate of wages, besides costing more for maintenance of crews than those of any other nation.

"British vessels in domestic ports can procure crews from 37 to 32 per cent. lower than those paid on American vessels, which is a serious item in the disbursement account." Then again the cost of maintenance on American ships is about 40 cents per day per man, against the English 24 cents, or a difference of 27 per cent. in favor of the latter. When it is considered that provisions, such as beef, pork, and flour, which are the principal articles of food consumed, can be obtained in the United States if anything at a lower price than in England, it seems remarkable that the crews of our vessels should cost 27 per cent. more per man for maintenance, yet such appears to be the case.

"The wages paid on vessels belonging to Norway, Sweden, Russia, Germany, Denmark, Austria, and Spain average about 47 to 50 per cent. lower than those of United States vessels, and the cost of maintenance 32 per cent. less, excepting those of Germany, which cost about 10 per cent. less only."

So much for the facts as to whether we can or cannot operate our ships as cheaply as foreign ships are operated. Just a word for the reason as to why we should not attempt to do it through the medium of "free ships," which means the privilege of buying ships in any part of the world and placing them under American register free of any duty. In the first place there is no desire known to exist on the part of any Americans for the free registration of foreign-built ships, although it is possible that ships eligible to receive our subsidy for mail carriage of foreign build might be offered for American registry if the present prohibitive legislation which has stood uninterruptedly upon our statutes for 104 years were repealed. But who shall we expect will undertake this repeal? Surely not the Republican Party, which is known, of all things, first of all as the party of protection? We can scarcely expect that party to consent to free trade in the purchase of ships while advocating protection to American labor when in competition with foreign labor. As a matter of fact, we know that that party opposes free ships. The Democrats had control of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, and during the latter Congress the Senate and the Executive were also Democratic. If that party believed in free ships or desired to give our people the privilege of free-ship purchase, surely in the Fifty-third Congress, with a majority of eighty in the House, was the time to do it. A pronounced free-trade and free-ship advocate, Hon. G. W. Fithian of Illinois, was placed at the head of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and promptly reported a bill in favor of free ships, which hung upon the House calendar for two sessions, during which time Mr. Fithian frequently importuned the Speaker to set aside a day for its consideration, and it was stated in Washington dispatches in prominent metropolitan newspapers that Secretary Carlisle and Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain also frequently urged the Speaker to permit the consideration of the bill, which was unavailing, however, and the bill died upon the calendar. Thus, we have the evidences of Democratic indifference, at least—unwillingness, perhaps—to even consider free-ship legislation. What hope, therefore, have we of any free-ship legislation in the near future in view of the foregoing facts?

2. I beg to deny that there is no way of protecting our ocean-carrying trade other than through subsidies, as you assert. It is possible to do so by a bounty, as France does, or by discriminating duties as nearly every nation did at one time, this nation included, and during which period of American protection of its merchant marine in the foreign trade an average of about 90 per cent. of our foreign trade was conducted in American ships, and this is a policy which the Republican National platform and Major McKinley advocate the readoption of "for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade." I shall attempt to answer the query in your second statement in replying to your third query.

3. It is desirable to do our own carrying in the foreign trade regardless of the expense, because it affords a resource of defense for the nation, where its one great weakness at present exists, and where alone it is liable to injury by a foreign power. President Cleveland proposes to prevent the seizure or occupation of any American territory by any foreign power, as shown in his Venezuelan message, and in which stand, as shown by the action of Congress, he is unanimously backed by this nation. Should it become necessary to prevent England from seizing or longer occupying Venezuelan territory, how shall we do it? Only afloat. And what kind of a spectacle shall we present to the world if we attempt afloat to prevent British aggression on this hemisphere? I think that this question supplies its own answer. Speaking of a merchant marine of our own, in an exhaustive report written in 1793, Thomas Jefferson epitomized the subject in these words: "As a branch of industry it is valuable, but as a resource of defense essential."

If there were no other reason why we should "tax the whole people to enable a few to make a profit in a competition," which you say "is of no benefit to anybody else," is not that of National safety sufficient? I pass by the latter part of your second question by asserting that American ships do not have an equal chance in the foreign trade, and point to the bounties—apart from mail subsidies—granted by France and Italy to their merchant marines in proof of my assertion.

It has been said that "in shipping all industries are united." If that be so, then every industry must be benefited by a shipping of our own. The hundreds of millions of dollars that would at first be spent in our shipyards to build the ships necessary to carry our foreign commerce, if by legislation we create a demand for American ships, would at once be turned over to the iron and steel rolling mills, where all kinds of shapes required for modern ship, engine, and boiler building are made. And it would go to the owners of lumber in vast quantities, passing from them to the owners and workingmen in the forests. It would give employment to iron ore miners by creating a demand for millions of tons of iron ore. It would give employment to our cotton producers and cotton mills in the demand that would be created for canvas. It would give employment to the men employed in the establishments that manufacture the hundreds of different apparatuses used on shipboard, in the construction or finish of the hulls, or the rigging, or the engines, the boilers, the pumps, condensers, windlasses, and numberless other articles. In a measure, the whole country would contribute to our shipbuilding, and the many thousands of workingmen who would receive employment in our shipyards and on board our ships would spend their earnings and accumulate their savings in the United States, and thus retain in our own country hundreds of millions of dollars now spent abroad to our impoverishment and the enrichment of our commercial and maritime rivals.

ALEX. R. SMITH,
Secretary of the American Merchant Marine Association.

NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 28, 1896.

Attack All the Departments.

From The Philadelphia Record.

In order to promote the desperate scheme of depreciated money, its champions attack in their Chicago platform not merely the public credit, but all three co-ordinate departments of the Government. They falsely accuse the Congress of the United States of a "crime" for dropping the silver dollar from the coinage. They assail the Executive for suppressing the railroad riot in Chicago and for protecting inter-State commerce from spoliation and pillage. And they threaten to reconstruct the Supreme Court of the United States so as to reduce that great tribunal into conformity with their wild and anarchic notions of finance and taxation.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—42 IRVING PLACE.—Rooms, with board; also table boarders; families preferred; references.

1.—37 EAST 62D.—Board—Suite of rooms on third floor; two on fourth floor. References.

20 EAST 43D ST.
Desirable second floor, with private bath; also hall room; references exchanged.

21ST ST., 41 EAST.—Sunny rooms, with board; references.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with or without private table; references.

34TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large, small, handsomely newly furnished rooms; parlor dining room; French cuisine; all accommodations.

46TH ST., 158 WEST.—Very cheerful, well furnished house, with excellent table; few desirable rooms left.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Two sunny hall rooms, with board; large closets; references exchanged.

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Boarders for new private boarding house; first-class table and rooms.

64TH ST., 112 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; also hall rooms; parlor dining room; references.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; private bath; also other rooms; table board.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Elegant house; single and double rooms; French cuisine; moderate prices.

434 MADISON AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—Very desirable third floor sunny rooms; also fourth floor large rooms; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

25TH ST., WEST, NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Rooms for gentlemen in private house; terms reasonable; all conveniences; references required. Owner, Box 102, 1,242 Broadway.

31ST ST., 106 EAST.—Handsome, large front parlor; carpet, shades; for light business or private; heat and gas.

43D ST., 139 EAST, NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—New and handsomely furnished rooms for married couple or gentlemen; running hot and cold water; white bath.

65 WEST 95TH ST.—Entire second floor; private family; steam heat; private bath; board optional.

145 EAST 27TH.—Desirable, homelike, square room; fronting south; ample closets; private family; gentlemen; references. Owner.

DOCTOR OR BACHELOR QUARTERS, 109 Madison Av., near 30th St.; newly furnished; very choice; convenient hotels, clubs.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
BOULEVARD, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

$100 FOR 10 WORDS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES offers One Hundred Dollars for a phrase of ten words or less which shall more aptly express the distinguishing characteristics of THE NEW-YORK TIMES than "All the News That's Fit to Print," now displayed on the electric sign at Madison Square. That display reads as follows:

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INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

133d Year.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all departments of leading colleges, primary classes, gymnasium. Special arrangements for boys having college conditions.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Head Master.
Best entrance examination prize was awarded to this School by Columbia.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7, Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, academic, and musical departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. Oct. 1. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Av.

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School for Girls. Primary, advanced, and College Preparatory classes. Kindergarten for Girls and Boys. Resident pupils. Oct. 6. 15 East 35th St.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING,
160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST.
Reopens Oct. 5th. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Miss MARY E. MERRINGTON, } Principals.
Miss RUTH MERRINGTON, }
Boarding department opens October 1.
181 Lenox Av., corner 119th St.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
576 5th Av. Pupils thoroughly prepared for colleges, scientific schools, or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
148 Madison Avenue.
Primary and Advanced Classes. Preparation for College. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

GRAHAM SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
(Established 1816.) Oct. 1, at new location.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

MISS M. E. RAYSON, B. A.
Boarding and day school for girls. Oct. 1. Small classes. College preparation. Special students admitted. 176 West 75th St.

COLLEGE, REGENT'S EXAMINATIONS, classics, English Harvard graduate; modern languages, graduate German, French universities. P. O. Box 2,431.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 1.
Manual training under competent teachers.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL,
Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.
Reopened Oct. 5th. 35 West 90th St.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Heidenfeld Institute, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 63d St.
Day and Boarding School, with Kindergarten.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Preparation for college or business; highest city references. Address Yale Graduate, Box 160 Times.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET,
REOPENS SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as g-nuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; Protestant; small private family; smart, willing, and obliging; personal city reference. 210 East 74th St., candy store.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and would do plain sewing; in a private family; good city references. 162 East 33d St., Mrs. McCarthy's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or housework in small private family. Call, Thursday or Friday, 306 East 24th St., McDermont's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting; best personal city reference; can be seen. 322 East 31st St.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—By young girl to do light chamberwork and sewing; can perform a maid's duties; first-class city reference. M. P., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; willing and obliging; first-class references. Housemaid, 71 Freeman St., Greenpoint, L. I.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; willing and obliging. 412 Madison Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and do sewing; assist in pantry; best city references, personal. 142 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By chambermaid and seamstress; five years' first-class city reference. K. M., Box 281 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat chambermaid; willing to assist in pantry, or would do plain sewing; city references. W. D., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for her chambermaid, who has been with her for seven years; competent in every way; best reference. 4 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing. 159 West 47th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Fully competent; well recommended by present employer. 42 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Small private family; two years' reference. Care J. H. Lappin, 325 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; three years' best city reference. 37 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with other work; strong, willing, and obliging. 122 East 32d St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as good, plain cook and laundress; good reference. 155 East 27th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook and baker; made dishes; laundress. 334 West 49th St., Wermann's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family or first-class boarding house; city reference. Stubbs, 473 3d Av.

COOK — CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Would like a position together; good references. 200 East 53d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—Respectable, competent; good cook and laundress; first-class city reference. 160 East 32d St.

COOK.—Best references. 38 East 64th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; wages $35 to $40. 300 East 32d St., care Mrs. Martin.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook; city or country; city reference. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook. 73 East 56th St.; call for two days.

COOK, &c.—By a good plain cook, washer, and ironer. 210 Madison Av.

COOK.—By woman as cook, and assist with washing; good city reference. 306 West 35th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; has nearly seven years' reference in present employer. Call, for two days, from 10 to 12, at 24 West 53d St.

COOK.—By competent woman; good experienced cook in American family; understands bread, dessert, soups; willing to assist with washing; good references. 68 East 56th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands her business perfectly in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. Mrs. Lundstrom, 930 2d Av.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as cook and do plain washing; American family; five years' references. 251 East 84th St.; ring Moss bell; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class cook and laundress in small American family; best of city reference. J. M., Box 260 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Scandinavian cook in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. L. O., Box 372 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook, in private American family; four years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. 486 West 58th St., Tiernen's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly competent to take full charge of kitchen and marketing; best city reference. R. A., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in a private family; best city reference from last employer. 1,491 Lexington Av., Graham's bell.

COOK.—By a cook and do plain washing. Call at present employer's, 135 West 58th St., between 12 and 1 o'clock, Thursday.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in a small private family; best city references. 903 6th Av., second floor, Room 7.

COOK.—Wanted a good family cook; German or French preferred; small family; city references. Call at 11 West 47th St. after 10 A. M.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; best city references. 1,113 Park Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker, who has been engaged in pest places, as cutter and fitter, in establishment or by day, family; references, M. L., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; take work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By day or home; street, evening, and stage dresses; fit and style guaranteed. Miss McVey, 408 West 48th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns, $8 to $12; city reference. 202 West 43d St., three days.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess; experienced teacher; has hours disengaged; higher English branches, French, and German; music a specialty; excellent references. Music, Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By German lady; teaches German, French, English, and piano; highest references from a New-York family. F. R., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By young Englishwoman, speaking French, as nursery governess, or place of trust; city references. Rose, Box 67 Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated North German as nursery governess; best reference. K. Harders, 325 East 19th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an English visiting governess; English, music, French, needlework; excellent city reference. Todd, Evans, 9 East 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined girl, just arrived from North Germany, as nursery governess or housekeeper, with children; first-class recommendations; reference. Rev. A. Richter, 57 8th St., Hoboken, N. J.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young German widow as housekeeper or representative in refined widower's family with children; she loves children and knows how to take care of them; or in hotel or bachelor's home; best references. W., Box 52, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By a Protestant woman as housekeeper or companion to invalid lady; understands care of children; four and one-half years' reference. Mrs. D., 5 East 12th St.

HOUSEKEEPER or NURSE.—By housekeeper in institution or nurse, by a woman who has had experience; either capacity; good city reference. 43 East 20th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Protestant woman, with a daughter, as working housekeeper; references. 157 7th Av., second floor.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By young girl as general housework; small family; good cook; good city reference. 453 West 52d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—As kitchenmaid where chef or first-class woman cook is kept; eighteen months' excellent city reference as kitchenmaid. A. B. C., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

KITCHENMAID.—Thoroughly competent in all her duties; good references; private family. H. Perks, 76 Washington Place.

KITCHENMAID.—By a strong young girl for kitchen work; willing and obliging. 353 West 44th St., Dunn's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; city references. V. C., Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city reference. 330 West 43d St., Boyd's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—Scotch; good packer, hairdresser, traveler; by land and sea; disengaged Nov. 2. Apply 422 Madison Av., by letter.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; speaks English; competent; best references. M. L., 212 West 32d St.

MAID.—To invalid lady or grown children, by a Swede, who has first-class references from present employer, where she has lived fifteen years. Call or address Lizzie, from 11 to 1, 40 East 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress in a small family; is willing to assist with chamberwork; four years' reference. 236 9th Av.; ring Adams's bell.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as laundress and chambermaid in small private family; good city references. Care J. H. Lappin, 325 West 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; excellent on shirts; thoroughly understands all branches of laundry work; personal city references. C. F., 753 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Englishwoman as laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Apply, by letter or person, Mrs. Bennett, 614 Hudson St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; last employer can be seen. 43 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; go out by the day, week, or month; highest references. 204 West 82d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; excellent references. B. D., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—In a small family; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, R. M., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress; best reference. 171 East 63d St., northwest corner 3d Av.; second flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; fine washing, and to do chamberwork in a small family. Mrs. Donohue, 772 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; city reference. 300 East 32d St., care of Mrs. Martin.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress; first-class reference. M. C., 650 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough, experienced laundress; first-class personal city reference; no market work. 639 6th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. 244 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; in private family; well recommended. M. L., Box 79, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference. 534 5th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland girl as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av.; Hetherington bell.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; best city references; baby or grown children. 356 West 48th St.; Flynn's bell.

NURSE.—By North German girl, to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman to look after children and assist in light housework; good references. M. H., Box 109, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By French girl as nurse for growing children and seamstress; references. Mrs. Allon, 134 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. Former employer's, 40 East 38th St.

NURSE.—By respectable French girl as nurse for children; city references. A. F., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Lady wishes to obtain a situation for competent and experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing. Apply at present employer's, 24 East 78th St.; call Thursday.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; three years' first-class city reference. M. P., 486 8th Av., stationery store.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and HOUSEKEEPER.—Understands hairdressing; is a good cook and can market; willing to make herself generally useful where her service is needed. 114 East 53d St., ground floor, west side; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By competent seamstress; maid to elderly lady; understands all kinds of family sewing; assist with chamberwork or children; excellent city reference. 403 Lexington Av., Kennedy's bell.

SEAMSTRESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. O., 109 East 69th St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By a reliable young girl; will do chamberwork; has first-class references. M. J., care Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to help with other work; best city references. 178 East 83d St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as seamstress and light chamberwork. 210 East 95th St., Fenlon's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By good family sewer; day or week; well recommended; answer by letter. Lane, 1,453 2d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; city reference. Call at 553 9th Av., near 41st St.; ring Barnes's bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By first-class Swedish girl as waitress or parlormaid in private family in city; good city reference. D., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; best of city reference. 92 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; best reference; take butler's place. 228 East 43d St.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl as waitress; best reference. Mrs. T. Aberle, 161 West 100th St.

Washing.

WASHING or DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman to do washing at home or day's work; good city reference. 214 West 64th St., fourth floor, back, west.

WASHING.—By a respectable Frenchwoman, washing; 75 cents a dozen. E. K., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

CATERER or HOUSEKEEPER.—Flats or apartments, or any place of trust; thoroughly understands her business; highest city reference. R. L., 121 West 40th St.

JANITRESS.—Respectable family desires a position; good reference. Mrs. K. C., 501 West 56th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class Vienna butler; speaks very little English; perfectly reliable and sober, with best city references from private family; in a fine private house;

NOW FOR THE HORSE SHOW

ANNUAL SALE OF BOXES HELD YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Prices Paid Smaller Than in Previous Years and Only $26,000 Realized by the Sale—G. P. Morosini Gave the Highest Price, $540—George J. Gould, Elbridge T. Gerry, O. H. P. Belmont, W. E. D. Stokes, and Others Among the Purchasers.

Several of the members of the Horse Show Association met in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon to bid for choice of boxes for the Horse Show, which is to be held during the week beginning Monday, Nov. 9.

The attendance was not nearly as large as in former years, many of those who wished for boxes having commissioned Secretary J. T. Hyde, George B. Tyson, or T. J. McBride to bid for them. The bidding, too, was not very spirited, and several boxes were sold at the upset price without any premium being paid.

Among those present during the afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Kate Cary, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Duncan Elliott, Louis Haight, A. F. Camacho, Cornelius Fellowes, Howard Carroll, John H. Shults, Jr., N. C. Reynal, R. F. Carman, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Heckscher, H. C. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., C. A. Bates, Frank Sanger, James T. Woodburn, H. S. Hobart, and Arthur Kemp.

The total realized by the afternoon's sale was $26,000. This is the smallest sum realized since the boxes for the annual exhibition have been sold at auction. Last year the sale amounted to $43,000. In 1894 it was $36,000, in 1893, $30,000, and in 1892, $52,000. W. J. Glenn acted as auctioneer, and the highest price bid for a box was $540, by G. P. Morosini.

He selected Box 65, which is near the middle on the north side of the Garden. Bryce Allen and Herbert Sears bought Box 20 for $505, and Joseph Stickney took Box 19 for $500. Edward Thaw paid $500 for Box 52. The next highest price paid was $475 by Louis W. Wormser, who took Box 35. William Pollock gave $475 for Box 99. Robert Maclay gave $460 for Box 37, and $450 for Box 29, which he bought for a friend. Several boxes were sold for $450. George J. Gould took Box 38. This is on the south side of the arena near the centre. Benjamin Sterne took the next, Box 36. H. B. Duryea took Box 61, Miss Kate Cary Box 63, John G. Moore Box 64, Samuel Thomas Box 66. Oliver H. P. Belmont bought Box 22d. The odd numbered boxes are on the north side of the arena and the even ones on the south side.

Fourteen boxes in the centre of the Garden, seven on each side, are reserved as usual for the Directors of the show. These are H. H. Hollister, F. K. Schermerhorn, John J. Heckscher, Cornelius Fellowes, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., William C. Whitney, E. D. Morgan, F. K. Sturgis, Col. Lawrence Kip, Frederic Bronson, A. Newbold Morris, A. J. Cassatt, and United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore.

Last year the highest price paid was $550, and the record price is $680, paid in 1892 by Dr. W. Seward Webb.

The purchasers of the boxes and prices paid are as follows:

ARENA BOXES.

Box.	Price.	Name of Purchaser.
3	$150	Edward M. Brown.
4	170	T. J. McBride.
5	165	Henry S. Warner.
6	170	R. G. Farrington.
7	225	Frederic Gallatin.
8	200	Charles E. Parker.
9	225	Charles Merrill Chapin.
10	235	W. B. Gage.
11	315	W. E. D. Stokes.
12	300	J. J. Wysong.
13	315	F. H. Benedict.
14	440	John R. Drexel.
15	260	Richard P. Carman.
16	315	J. C. Webb.
17	300	James T. Woodward.
18	315	R. L. Hoyt.
19	500	Joseph Stickney.
20	505	Bryce Allen and Herbert Sears.
21	425	Miss Louise Jackson.
22	450	Oliver H. P. Belmont.
23	300	Amos T. French.
24	325	Perry Tiffany.
25	315	George W. Seaman.
26	330	J. W. Miller.
27	335	Elbridge T. Gerry.
28	375	George J. Bascom.
29	450	Robert Maclay.
30	410	Ashton Lemoine.
31	325	Walter B. Luke, Jr.
32	380	W. A. Hamilton.
33	325	H. H. Hollister.
34	350	Henry May.
35	475	Louis W. Wormser.
36	450	Benjamin Sterne.
37	460	Robert Maclay.
38	450	George J. Gould.
39	475	William Pollock.
40	..	H. H. Hollister.
41	350	J. J. Dunlop.
42	..	F. K. Schermerhorn.
43	..	John J. Heckscher.
44	..	Cornelius Fellowes.
45	..	Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.
46	..	William C. Whitney.
47	..	E. D. Morgan.
48	..	Frank K. Sturgis.
49	..	Col. Lawrence Kip.
50	..	Frederic Bronson.
51	..	A. Newbold Morris.
52	500	Edward Thaw.
53	..	A. J. Cassatt.
54	..	George Peabody Wetmore.
55	460	Benjamin Wood.
56	..	Madison Square Garden Directors.
57	450	George B. Tyson.
58	460	James T. Young.
59	290	George Green.
60	310	C. C. MacEwen.
61	450	H. B. Duryea.
62	315	Arthur T. Kemp.
63	450	Miss Kate Cary.
64	450	John G. Moore.
65	540	G. P. Morosini.
66	450	Samuel Thomas.
67	290	W. S. Hobart.
68	310	John Shepard, Jr.
69	205	W. S. G. Williams.
70	200	James T. Hyde.
71	440	N. O Heynel.
72	235	R. H. Landale.
73	255	T. Suffern Taller.
74	255	George Stuart Smith.
75	165	Edmund L. Baylies.
76	160	Oscar Thorn.
77	165	Elisha Dyer, Jr.
78	165	John Shepard, Jr.
79	150	E. Francis Hyde.
80	160	William M. V. Hoffman.

SECOND TIER, ARENA.

95	$235	J. Lee Taller.
97	230	R. P. Carroll.
98	230	C. Albert Stevens.
99	230	Mrs. Hewitt.
100	225	Trenor L. Park.
101	230	C. Albert Stevens.
102	235	James D. Tanner.
103	200	O. G. Jennings.
104	200	Dwight Braman.
105	230	C. Albert Stevens.
106	230	George Green.

FIRST TIER, BOXES.

6	$100	Henry C. Ward.
7	80	Frank W. Sanger.
9	95	J. A. Harriman.
10	100	W. B. Lockwood.
11	100	Gen. Howard Carroll.
12	95	A. E. Fuechsel.
13	80	W. E. Emery.
14	100	J. W. Wheelock.
15	100	J. T. Hubbard.
16	90	T. J. McBride.
17	100	Marin Le Brun Cooper.
18	100	E. C. Benjamin.
20	100	Dr. Charles C. Osborn.
21	95	A. Bonner.
22	75	J. Adriance Bush.
23	95	Theodore Frelinghuysen.
24	85	E. Reeves-Merritt.
25	95	S. S. Howland.
26	100	Jefferson M. Levy.
28	85	H. P. Whittaker.
29	85	John Osborn.
30	85	H. P. Whittaker.
32	80	Julian L. Myers.
34	75	Charles S. Osborn.
36	90	W. Gould Brokaw.
38	80	Samuel T. Peters.
39	85	Charles E. Phillips.
40	80	George Chesterman.
41	85	A. C. Washington.
43	85	G. Warrington Curtis.
45	75	William A. Perry.

THE ORANGE HORSE SHOW.

More Entries than Last Year Though the Fees Are Large.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 28.—William S. Silver, Secretary of the coming horse show of the Orange Riding and Driving Club, which is to be held on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, has been kept busy with his corps of assistants classifying the many entries already received, which number over 400. The show of last year, which was such a great success, only got 380 entries in all, and the fees then were $3 and $5 for a single horse and a team, respectively, while this year the fees are $5 and $10.

Among the New-Yorkers who have entries in the Orange show for the purpose of preparing them for the New-York National show are Mr. Hume, Mr. Brokaw, Mr. Reid, Mr. Bates, and Mr. Hallowell, Master of the Chevy Chase Hounds. Mr. Hallowell has entered six of his best hunters, and has taken a stable in this city for their accommodation during the show.

The ring master, Mr. Allen, the buglers, the grooms and other attendants will be those who will officiate the following week at the New-York show. The judges will be F. M. Ware of New-York, D. Moulton of Batavia, N. Y., Charles Pfizer of Bernardsville, N. J., Martin Smith of the Richmond County Hunt Club, James J. Hyde of New-York, Dr. F. C. Greenside, Manager of the Bellwood Stud, Mount Morris; H. L. Herbert of New-York, S. H. Rundle of Danbury, Conn., Col. Ives of Danbury, Col. Edward S. Edwards of Newark, E. B. Thebaud, former manager of the Essex County Hunt, John G. Heckscher, and Charles Heckscher of New-York.

FITCH EXAMINED TATE.

After the Hearing Commissioner Waring Issued a Statement.

Controller Fitch examined Contractor Herbert D. Tate yesterday as to his claim against the city for work connected with the Street Cleaning Department. The right to do this, it is said, is conferred upon the Controller by Section 123 of the Consolidation Act, which reads in part as follows: "The Comptroller may require any person presenting for settlement an account or claim against the corporation to be sworn before him, touching such account or claim, and when so sworn to answer orally as to any facts relative to the justness of such account or claim." One of the officials of the Controller's office said the hearing was to give the Corporation Counsel a state of facts upon which to base an opinion. The hearing was private, and the Controller refused to divulge anything about it.

After the hearing Commissioner Waring issued a statement as follows: "After having announced that if he found that the Civil Service rules did not interfere with the claim of Herbert Tate, he would pay the amount due him, the Controller has now found a new pretext for delay, in his authority to summon Mr. ate before him to stand an examination as to the conditions under which the indebtedness accrued. After asking him a number of incidental questions he got from Mr. Tate, apparently to his great satisfaction, the statement that at the time when he ceased to receive the money paid by the Italians for scow-trimming, he then entered the service of the city as a contractor, to supply paper carts to be hired by the day. He evidently forgets what passed between us on this subject when I consulted him as to my course. I told him that the experiment in sorting rubbish was terminated, and that until permanent arrangements were made for realizing value from it, it would be possible for us to leave paper and rubbish to be collected by our own carts. I said, however, that this would be demoralizing to our men, who had now learned to collect ashes without such admixture, and that it would also result in a very untidy condition of the streets, as our carts could not make the collection so thoroughly as those specially employed in that service would do.

"After a little consideration he asked me whether or not I had money enough in my appropriation to pay for these carts. I told him that I had, and he said, 'All right; go ahead and do it,' or words to that effect.

"I went ahead and did it, and have done it for two months, and have certified bills to be paid from my appropriation. These bills are all unpaid, although the Controller has repeatedly promised to pay them. He has repeatedly found, or made, a pretext for not doing so. He said the other day that it was the civil service rules that might stand in the way; that if they did not stand in the way he would pay Mr. Tate. The total amount of bills certified to him for service rendered is over $22,000. The indebtedness incurred since that time, not yet certified to the Controller, amounts to about $5,000. In the meantime paper and rubbish are accumulating all over town.

"GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
"Commissioner."

Controller Fitch, when shown a copy of Col. Waring's statement, wrote the following for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Mr. Fitch said that he did not wish to have an interminable discussion with Col. Waring, and had no desire to answer the latter's statement. Mr. Fitch repeats that he will pay the bills of Mr. Tate at once on receiving advice to do so from the Corporation Counsel or authority from a decision of the court."

IN MEMORY OF MR. ABBEY.

Managing Directors of His Company Adopt Resolutions.

A meeting of the managing directors of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company (Limited) was held yesterday afternoon in the offices in the Metropolitan Opera House. There were present William Steinway, President; Robert Dunlap, Vice President; John B. Schoeffel, R. L. Rives, and the Secretary and Treasurer.

After reading a communication informing them officially of the death of Mr. Abbey, these resolutions were adopted by the Directors:

Resolved, That we express, as far as words may, the realization of the great loss sustained, not only by us, but by the community. His energy and enterprise were unlimited; his life its own eulogy, and this tribute to his memory can only express our appreciation of him as an associate, and our knowledge of him as one of the best of friends and business companions, and, with our regret, extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed and presented to his daughter as a token of our regard and esteem.

Tried to Impersonate a Policeman.

William Meyer, thirty-four years old, who said he was a barkeeper, but refused to give his address, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning on charges preferred by Miss Nellie McGivney, who said she lived at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street.

Miss McGivney told the Court that she went to the Cunard dock Tuesday evening to see her sister, who is a maid on one of the steamers of that line. She started for home about 3 o'clock in the morning, and met the defendant in a street car. He followed her when she left the car at Seventy-sixth Street. At Seventy-seventh Street Meyer demanded money, and threatened to blow her brains out if she refused. Just then Policeman Coyle came along, and he asked Meyer what he meant. Meyer told Coyle that he was a detective and a friend of Commissioner Roosevelt, and that if he attempted to block his game he would have him "broken." Coyle then arrested him. Magistrate Crane fined him $10. He could not pay, and was locked up.

Their Stories Differ Widely.

D. Galaeno, a delicatessen and wine dealer at 1,541 Broadway; Francisco Cambria, a barber, of 317 West Fifty-fourth Street, and D. Geroso, all members of an Italian lodge known as "Fraterno Societa," with rooms at Sixty-Seventh Street nd Third Avenue, were in the Yorkville Court yesterdy, Geroso as complainant and the others as defendants, charged with assault. Geroso is Secretary of the lodge, and said that on Sunday the members, to the number of 200, attended the funeral of Rosario Mulo from his home on Clinton Place. At the end of the service he alleged that Galaeno and Cambria assaulted him without provocation and caused great consternation among the mourners. The defendants gave a different version of the affair. They said that all members who failed to attend the funeral of a member are fined, and to keep track of those who attend, each one present is given a ticket by the Secretary, which he turns in at the next meeting of the lodge. Galaeno said that when he demanded his ticket Geroso struck him, and that Cambria then went to his assistance. As all three men desired an opportunity to procure witnesses, the examination was adjourned until to-day.

ALL SEEK THE $100 PRIZE

MORE MOTTO IDEAS ARE SENT TO THE TIMES.

Further Suggestions in the Contest for the Best Improvement on "All the News That's Fit to Print"—Hundreds of Competitors Furnish Expressions, Quotations, and Devices—Few Duplicates and Much Show of Originality.

THE NEW YORK TIMES prize contest for the best improvement on the motto, "All the news that's fit to print," is bringing in ten times more suggestions than could possibly be published in these columns without leaving out all the valuable matter which the paper carries.

Apart from the desire to claim the $100 which THE NEW-YORK TIMES has offered for the phrase accepted there is an inclination on the part of many readers to express their convictions regardless of the requirements of the contest.

Almost all the more obvious expressions, quotations, and suggestions have seemingly now been exhausted, and the contest grows more original day by day. It is a little remarkable that of the hundreds of suggestions received there have been few duplications. If anything has been left unsaid or can be better said, there is still a winning chance for somebody.

Owing to the laborious task of considering the great number of postal cards already received, only one suggestion from each subscriber will be considered. No suggestion will be considered which is not sent on a postal card.

Some of yesterday's mottoes, each coming from a different person, read as follows:

"Elevating happenings at home and abroad communicated to you."

"True journalism, real news, vs. sickening scandal, revolting crime."

"Millions for news, not a penny for depravity."

"A mirror of news, not a pool of crime."

"A newspaper—not a compendium of crime."

"News of the world, cleanly and impartially told."

"The truth and the news, no scandal nor lies."

A young woman employed in an office not a stone's throw from THE TIMES Building sends a poem as follows:

"Will give you news
Carefully culled to meet your views.
Instructs, interests, amuses,
No one's confidence abuses.
In it you'll find
News that is the choicest kind."

Another suggestion in verse from a reader runs:

"News that's new,
Full and true,
Clean and interesting, too."

Here is a quotation sent by a subscriber:

"Its honest administration wields the sceptre of candor and sublimity."

Others of merit from different readers are:

"Clean news, select literature, high art."

"An exponent of truth, not an advertiser of depravity."

"Everything of the best, the best of everything."

"No better medium for universal knowledge."

"Organ of truth, morality, and knowledge."

"All healthful news, ably and attractively presented and discussed."

"The home guard of law, order, and decency."

"The news of the world as through a filter."

"A newspaper for the home in thought, word, and illustration."

"The news and all that is elevating in THE TIMES."

"It takes THE TIMES to tell the truth."

Another subscriber expresses the same sentiment in a different way:

The
Times
tells
the
truth.

A similar arrangement by another reader runs thus:

"Truthful.
"Honest.
"Enterprising.
"National.
"Young.
"Temperate.
"Independent.
"Moral.
"Elevating.
"Scholarly."

Individual examples of alliteration are:

"An ideal newspaper—conscientious, courageous, comprehensive, concise, clever, clean."

"For truth without tedium, fact without fancy, read THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

"Popular because honest, powerful, pure, painstaking, progressive, public-spirited, patriotic."

Here is a suggestion for a sign:

All the news—
Everything
Edifying.
Nothing
Noxious.

In the poetic vein again, a subscriber suggests:

"All news that's fit,
Sound views that hit,
Truthfully writ."

An East Orange poetess offers the following:

"Whatever you read in the papers
And would like to be sure of its truth,
Look in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Sir;
If it's there, then you have all the proof."

A Brooklyn reader sends this little couplet:

"For the home it's best—
Way ahead of the rest."

The Competition Closes Nov. 7.

The competition for the motto prize is resulting in an increasing number of contributors. Thus far no motto has been received which is regarded as superior to the one in use. Even, however, if none is received which is adopted, the prize will be awarded. In such event, one hundred of the best suggestions will be submitted for decision to a prominent gentleman of this city, who will make the award for the one which he thinks excels all others. The competition will close on Nov. 7.

Likes the Present Motto.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

"I have taken THE TIMES through carriers since about 1858. Please allow me to say that I regard it as the leading newspaper in the United States. I suggest that 'All the news that's fit to print' needs no substitute. It is sharp and snapping and all right, notwithstanding what 'Grammarian,' in to-day's TIMES, says 'Grammarian,' in to-day's TIMES, says about it. H. Y.

"Oct. 27, 1896."

An Old Reader Suggests a Motto.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

"For nearly forty-five years I have been a regular reader of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and I think the one characteristic which has attracted me to it so steadily is the fact that in THE TIMES I have always been able to easily find what I wanted, and that the makeup and the appearance of the paper is so uniformly attractive. In other words, THE TIMES is a paper in which

"READABLE NEWS READILY READ

can always be found. I, therefore, suggest these words as a motto. "G. L."

"New-York, Oct. 28, 1896."

Visit from Banker Glyn.

A visitor to the Bank Clearing House yesterday was Mr. Glyn of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., the London bankers. Mr. Glyn was shown about the Clearing House by Manager William Sherer. He said that all London financiers were interested in the result of the Presidential campaign in America.

Dunlap & Co.

Will close their stores and factory

On Saturday, Oct. 31st.,

in order to give their employees an opportunity to join the parade.

Also close on

Election Day, Nov. 3rd.

TO OPPOSE TAMMANY HALL.

Independence Hall Democrats Organize for Local Elections.

The Independence Hall Democracy was organized last night at a meeting held in Independence Hall, Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. The new organization, pledged to home rule, purposes to oppose Tammany Hall in next year's local contests. There were present at the meeting representatives from each Assembly District in the county, and to them was intrusted the work of forming Assembly district and, later, election district organizations.

After the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization naming Julius Harburger for Chairman, Philip J. Hoeller for Vice Chairman, and Charles J. McGee, Jacob Stiefel, and Patrick J. Rinn as Secretaries had been adopted, Mr. Gerald McAdam presented these resolutions:

The representatives of the Independence Hall Democracy renew their pledge of allegiance to Democratic principles, which include:

Representation of the voters of the party in its political counsels, suspended in the City of New-York.

Opposition to inequitable, discriminating, and unwise excise regulations which conflict with the liberty of the citizen, and are in the interest of other neighborhoods.

Opposition to government by commission in Albany, as is proposed in the Greater New-York project, whereby without intervention or authority of the voters in the cities interested there has been delegated to a commission the power of framing a charter under circumstances which incite the most serious scrutiny.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based on merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

The summary severance, by Constitutional amendment, of National and State from municipal elections demands the maintenance of an organization such as the Independence Hall Democracy intends to be, local in character, as is the election of next year.

We cordially commend and approve the administration, as honest, courageous, consistent, and efficient, of the Hon. Julius Harburger as Commissioner of Excise.

In speaking to the resolutions Mr. McAdam said that the city was largely ruled without any thought for the welfare of the citizens. He blamed the political machines for all he found blameworthy in the city Government, and said that machines must be smashed that living thoughts could tell upon the organizations of the different parties. He said that the only practical way to obtain good government was by separating the politics of the city from the politics of the Nation, and declared that the civil service reform as now administered is a sham violated every day in the interest of some favorite.

Mr. Harburger spoke in defense of his administration when in the Excise Department, and declared that the Raines law was an imposition on the people of the county who were forced to contribute to the expenses of the rural districts. He foretold that before many years the law will be wiped from the statute book.

William A. Ellis denounced the Raines law and civil service reform as hypocritical shams. He said that he was pleased to be present at the birth of a genuine Democracy that will mean something more than regularity in the party.

On motion of Ernest Harvier, a committee of five, with John D. Townsend as Chairman, was appointed to examine the proposed Greater New-York charter, and present any objections they found to it to the Legislature.

These are the men who will introduce the new organization in their respective districts: First, George Blair; Second, Robert Patterson; Third, Edward J. Healey; Fourth, Rudolph Marks; Fifth, Ernest Harvier; Sixth, James J. Gaw; Seventh, John Osborn; Eighth, Simon Peiser; Ninth, George Beck; Tenth, Julius Harburger; Eleventh, John D. Townsend; Twelfth, William Wurth; Thirteenth, William F. Quinn; Fourteenth, Peter C. Bamberger; Fifteenth, William Mills; Sixteenth, Jacob Stiefel; Seventeenth, Edward J. Connelly; Eighteenth, Bernard Boyle; Nineteenth, Louis Waldron; Twentieth, Patrick J. Cody; Twenty-first, Charles Gross; Twenty-second, James E. Johnson; Twenty-third, Gabriel Franklin; Twenty-fourth, Daniel S. Jacobs; Twenty-fifth, Francis Frey; Twenty-sixth, Julius Sternburger; Twenty-seventh, Patrick F. Haggerty; Twenty-eighth, Abraham Mead; Twenty-ninth, Harry Weller; Thirtieth, Charles J. McGee; Thirty-first, Thomas J. Wilkes; Thirty-two, Thomas F. Maloney; Thirty-three, Gabriel Marks; Thirty-fourth, Max Bendit; Thirty-five, Frederick Rehtz; Annexed District, Peter Elired.

An Appeal for Cast-off Clothes.

The workrooms for unskilled women, which are conducted by the Charity Organization Society, at 47 Prospect Place, near Forty-second Street and First Avenue, are greatly in need of any cast-off garments, remnants of cotton and woolen goods, pieces of carpeting, woolen and cotton rags, and any similar articles which may be utilized as material for placing women at remunerative and educationally useful work. The employment furnished at the workrooms is chiefly the repairing of garments that are suitable for the purpose, making rag carpets and mats, hospital slippers, &c. The object is to give employment instead of alms to destitute homeless women and to women with needy families. They are paid for their labor in clothing and in groceries. All garments, before they are thus given out, are carefully cleaned and repaired. Articles intended for this purpose may be sent direct to the workrooms, or, if a request is made to that effect, a messenger will be sent for them. Special attention is also invited to the fact that rag carpeting can be bought at the workrooms at the rate of 50 cents a yard. The sale of carpeting adds to the fund used for the purposes above indicated. Aside from money required, the most urgent need of the workrooms is clothing and shoes.

Her Skull Fractured.

Miss Nellie Larney, twenty-five years old, of 260 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, fell into an unprotected cellar-way at 89 White Street last night and received injuries that may prove fatal. Miss Larney has been employed for the last ten years as a paper box maker in the Sudhaus Paper Box Works at 83 and 85 White Street, and had just started for home, accompanied by her sister and another young woman, when she stubbed her toe on the uneven sidewalk and pitched headlong down the stone steps. Mr. Sudhaus was informed of the accident and summoned an ambulance, in which the young woman was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. The surgeon there found she was suffering from a severe fracture of the skull and wanted her to remain at the hospital. Her sister, however, would not allow her, and after her injuries were dressed, she was taken home in a cab. The young woman is in a critical condition.

A Street Railway Censured.

William Burns of 731 Third Avenue was killed by a Second Avenue Railroad car at Ninety-sixth Street and First Avenue Sept. 8. He was working in an excavation between the rails of the road. Coroner Hoeber held the inquest yesterday afternoon, and the jury censured the road for not having provided against such accidents. They recommended that in future men be stationed at excavations to give warning to workmen.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TWO WAYS OF DECORATING.

Decorators commonly sublet their contracts, by which method responsibility for the thoroughness of the work and care of furnishings is shifted to some firm unknown to the client.

That is not our way. All the work we undertake is done under our own personal supervision, by men upon whose care and honesty we can rely.

Which do you consider the better way?

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Popcorn, fully popped, on the cob and in the husk, while growing on the stalk, by the heat of the sun, is a freak of nature which was among the queer things wrought during the intense hot spell last August. There is a specimen ear of this sort on exhibition at the store of David Proskey, a coin dealer at 853 Broadway. It was grown in his garden at Paterson, N. J.

Mr. Proskey says the ear he displays is only one of several that he found in his garden. He selected it as the most perfect specimen. The corn was fully ripe when the August hot spell came. The heat in the garden was intense enough to roast the kernels as though they had been exposed to a fire. Instances of corn popping in this way have been known of in Southern States, but this is the first case of the kind in the North that has been made public.

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This is a story about a stern father, a pretty daughter, and a candle. The father is somewhat of an autocrat, so the other members of the family say. If he had not been quite so much of one the light of the candle might have been extinguished long ago. The affair really began when the gas company, through some mistake, turned off the gas. To be sure, they made due and ample apologies, but this could not wipe out the insult offered a family of high standing in the community. That, at least, was what the pater familias thought. "Our happiness," he remarked with dignity, "is fortunately not bound up in a gas company, to be played with as they think best. We will have no more gas." "Oh, papa!" said the pretty daughter, in dismay. But the matter was settled. From that time on, from kitchen to top floor, there were only lamps. It was not so bad after a time. Pretty lamps with pretty shades are really attractive, even if somewhat inconvenient. Lighting the hall was not such a satisfactory affair. But the daughter soon managed that. On each gas jet in the chandelier she fastened a big handle. When pater familias went down to dinner one night there was a brave illumination in the hall. "What's all this?" he asked gruffly. "Gas," responded mademoiselle, demurely. "Who ordered it put in?"—still more gruffly. "I did," answered the young woman. By that time pater familias had discovered the candles. "They'll drip," he said. "Oh, no!" But just then a splash of hot was dropped on the immaculate expanse of short front displayed by an evening dress waistcoat. That might have settled the candles if the outer door had not opened at that moment to admit the son and heir of the family. The young man is the autocrat junior of the family, and he, also, is at odds with the gas company. "What is that?" he asked, sternly, seeing the illuminations. "Gas," answered pater familias, who considers one autocrat sufficient in his house, while nonchalantly he endeavored to displace the encrustment of wax on his shirt front. "Who had it put in?" asked the younger man, still more sternly. "I did," said pater familias, as with profound dignity he turned and walked down the stairs.

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The big up-town apartment houses seem to have every convenience that modern ingenuity can devise. Even Uncle Sam gives them special service in the way of mail boxes—not letter boxes, into which the postman may place letters for the occupants, but a bona fide United States mail box, painted red, after the fashion of the boxes in the street, and for the particular benefit of persons living in the apartment houses. These boxes are to be found at apartment houses that open into a large general court, with the court opening into the street. This makes the place, in a way, a public thoroughfare, and therefore an appropriate location for a letter box.

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A Brooklyn woman came very near receiving undue honors the other day. It was at the big reception given by the patriotic women of Brooklyn to the wives of the Republican candidates for Vice-President of the United States and Lieutenant-Governor of the State—Mrs. Hobart and Mrs. Woodruff. A happy thought occurred to the woman just as she was about to start for the reception. There was a glass of yellow chrysanthemums on the table of her dressing room. "I had almost forgotten," she said to herself, as she looked at them; "I believe the papers said that every woman must wear a yellow chrysanthemum," and taking one large and brilliant blossom, she tucked it into the folds of her bodice. "You must wear a chrysanthemum," she said to her daughter. "No, I can't," was the reply. "I dislike the odor, and I shall not wear one even if they put me out." Mother and daughter reached the Union League clubhouse and entered, the elder woman with her yellow chrysanthemum leading. She had hardly crossed the threshold when a courteous attendant was at her side. "Come right this way, Madam," he said in deferential tones. "I will take you to your seat." To the gallery of the assembly hall the attendant made his way through a crowd of waiting women, and he motioned toward a vacant seat. "This, madam," he said, "is where the ladies of the reception committee are seated." And before her Mrs. Brooklyn saw a long line of handsomely dressed women, each wearing a yellow chrysanthemum. Looking down in the hall below she saw other women handsomely gowned, but not one of whom wore a chrysanthemum. "I see," murmured Mrs. Brooklyn, to herself. "I have made a slight mistake." Then, turning to her daughter, she said, "My dear, you were quite right. This chrysanthemum does have an unpleasant odor. I think I will carry it in my hand."

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German actors and actresses have a rialto of their own, which is quite distinct from the rialto for other members of the profession. Fourteenth Street, from Third Avenue to Union Square, German theatrical folk term the "German Rialto." The German theatre, on Irving Place, is in close proximity.

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"I grow familiar with the faces of many prominent persons by seeing them here at luncheon," says the cashier of a Park Place restaurant. "Men and women come in with their friends, and become engaged in animated conversation. I can observe all their expressions and little mannerisms. Many of the patrons I only know from having seen their pictures in the newspapers. There is a woman lawyer who came to New-York from the West not long ago. A little sketch of her was recently given in a magazine, with a portrait. I recognized it immediately as that of a woman who often comes to this restaurant. She has an office not far away. Many of the Judges from the Court House come here for luncheon, and newspaper folk from the different journals."

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It was so warm yesterday that the old apple woman at the upper end of Trinity Churchyard sat under a big green umbrella looking as contentedly happy as if it was the middle of Summer.

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"George Gould has at last decided to put up the house at Lakewood about which there has been so much talk this past Summer," says a New-York men who knows Lakewood pretty thoroughly. "The work is to begin immediately. It is to be a beautiful building on the shores of the lake, among the pines. It is to be in the style of a French chateau from designs by Bruce Price. There are a number of other wealthy New-York men who are also going to build in the near future. The new Ocean County Hunt and Country Club grounds, in Lakewood, are being greatly improved, so that members can play golf this Winter. Rollins, the ex-champion professional, has been engaged for greenkeeper."

MASSACHUSETTS IN PORT.

The New Battleship Joins the Squadron at Tompkinsville.

The new battleship Massachusetts, which was given her official trial at sea last week, arrived in port yesterday afternoon and joined the squadron anchored off Tompkinsville. She put to sea from Hampton Roads last Thursday for forty-eight hours practice. Previous to this the crew had been inspected. On the official trial the Massachusetts made thirteen knots an hour, and her engines developed 5,000 horse power.

The Naval Board consisted of Commodore George Dewey, Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, and Chief Engineer Stevens. They left the vessel at Hampton Roads last Saturday, and proceeded to Washington. In their absence the officers refused to give statistics of the official trial.

The practice during the forty-eight hours at sea included "clearing the ship for action," "call to guns," "fire drill," "collision drill," "man overboard," and "abandon ship." This practice was followed by the usual manoeuvres. The forty-two guns were tested by firing two shots from each, using the full service charge. The thirteen-inch guns gave an elevation of 15 degrees, and fired the projectile ten miles.

The officers say that the turrets and gun mounts worked admirably, and that the new battleship will compare favorably with those of her class which have preceded her.

Off Cape Charles last Tuesday the crew had an opportunity to put their proficiency in the "man overboard" drill to a practical test. A landsman named Sheehan fell overboard from the life lines. The life buoys were thrown out. A boat was lowered, and although the vessel was steaming along at the rate of thirteen knots an hour, the man was rescued unhurt, save for a wetting.

MISS DOHERTY MISSING.

She Was the Witness Against Thomas Murphy for Picking Pockets.

The case of Thomas Murphy, accused by Miss Rita Doherty of 235 East Sixty-ninth Street of robbing an unknown woman in a Lexington Avenue car, in May last, was continued yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Abraham Levy, who appeared for Murphy, asked a further adjournment that he might subject Miss Doherty to another examination before this client was held for trial.

Mr. Levy declared that he had received important information respecting Miss Doherty. He believed that she had left the city to avoid the consequences of her unjust accusation of Murphy, and insinuated that she had been used as a tool by the detective department, which was trying to railroad Murphy to jail.

Capt. O'Brien admitted that he did not know the present whereabouts of Miss Doherty, and was not sure that he could produce her again if necessary.

The case will be continued to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Charities' Employes Dropped.

When investigating the pay roll of the Charities Department a few weeks ago, Controller Fitch found that James Marsh, W. J. Kinnaird, J. A. Murphy, and Philip Moritz, enrolled as attendants, were acting as stablemen, property clerk, stenographer, typewriter, and registrar. He ordered the salary to be deducted and the names stricken off the roll.

On Oct. 15 President Croft of the Charities Department requested the Controller to explain why the bills had been held up. Mr. Fitch gave his reasons. President Croft said that the men had only been detailed temporarily, and that no attempt had been intentionally made to evade the law. The matter was referred to the Civil Service Board, and it decided yesterday that Controller Fitch was in the right.

Cost Her $3 to Shout for Bryan.

Mrs. Mary Green of 29 New Bowery stopped on Tuesday evening at an open-air Republican meeting at the junction of the New Bowery and the Bowery. Just at the climax of a speech, in eulogy of McKinley, she shouted several times at the top of her voice: "Hurrah for Bryan!" Policeman Loures of the Oak Street Police Station arrested her. When arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning she was fined $3, which her husband paid.

Mr. Sage Likes Football.

Russell Sage had as guest last Saturday Capt. Pierce of the Indian football team of the Carlisle School, who were defeated by Yale. Mr. Sage is now a convert to football, in fact, he is enthusiastic and has the fever badly. He says that after Capt. Pierce's team plays Harvard Capt. Pierce will ask for another bout with Yale. In Mr. Sage's opinion the request cannot be well refused, and he intends to witness the encounter and will be accompanied by Mrs. Sage.

Want $25,000 Damages.

The Health Food Company of 61 Fifth Avenue, with agencies in various cities of this country and Europe, has begun a suit in equity in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York against a concern doing business under the style of the "Battle Creek (Mich.)

Thursday
October 29-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

STILL BLOCK SIDEWALKS

MORE NAMES OF LAWBREAKERS ADDED TO THE LIST.

Superintendent Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances Declares His Department Will Remove All Obstructions to Pedestrians, When Complaints Are Made—Captain Cross's Efforts in the Fifth Police Precinct Bear Fruit.

When questioned about the sidewalk commission stores, Superintendent William Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that whenever complaint should be received in the department against them the department would remove them. "If the facts are as stated," he said, "these are certainly flagrant violations of the law."

Lawrence J. Callanan of Callanan & Kemp, 41 and 43 Vesey Street, has been for years a persistent advocate of the removal of illegal obstructions. Yesterday he commented on the excuses that have been made for the obstructions. The statements of Capt. Westervelt and Superintendent William Henkel excited Mr. Callanan's resentment. He said: "I read with interest the interview with Superintendent Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances. It was as plain an excuse by a public official for not doing his duty as could be made. He speaks of the case of Doyle, the Astor House trunk man, who was never as much a nuisance as the Metropolitan Hardware Company, whose stoop is covered every morning with hardware, which blocks the sidewalk all day. I complained of this obstruction personally to Mr. Henkel. Despite that fact, however, they still continue to block the sidewalk.

Says the Bureau Is Useless.

"The fact of the matter is that the Bureau of Incumbrances is an excrescence on the body politic of this city. It has never been of the slightest use. It ought to be abolished. If the business of the bureau were put in the hands of the police it would do away with a useless department and let the officers, who are always on the ground, have complete charge. Now as to Capt. Westervelt. He claims he has been only two months in the Second Precinct. Yet he admits he knows the sidewalks are blocked, and further says he does not know how to do his duty. What a farce! Is that the way he maintains discipline? Who made him to judge of whether any one had rights there or not? That is not his business. What he is there for is to enforce the law, not to make excuses for people breaking it. To give an idea of how effective the police are in this work, let me cite an instance. Last week, while the stand at the corner of Vesey and Greenwich Streets, to which you called attention, was being erected, I passed there. I noticed this, and meeting the patrolman of that post, called his attention to it. The patrolman told me the people erecting the stand had a permit to do so, and he had seen it. He added, he would not have allowed them to work without the permit, and the matter had been reported at the station house.

"During the afternoon I called at the station house and asked the Sergeant at the desk about the complaint and also from what department the permit to build that stand had been issued. The Sergeant informed me that my complaint had not been made by the patrolman. He immediately detailed a policeman to go with me. They had no permit, and the work on the stand of course was stopped. Imagine my surprise on Saturday to see that same stand not only finished, but loaded with goods which were being sold."

More Lawbreakers.

To add to the list of sidewalk squatters, here are a few more names. Wood & Selick, 36 and 38 Hudson Street, are in the bakers' and confectioners' supply business. On the Duane Street side of their store they deposit barrels and boxes on the sidewalk. Some of these barrels were unopened yesterday, while others were evidently filled with refuse. Four Italian women stood in the centre of the sidewalk and industriously investigated the contents of those barrels. The pedestrians had very little room left to walk. Joseph Bacharach, 347 Greenwich Street, imports and exports sausages. He did not take up the entire sidewalk to store boxes, but he had erected thereon two towers of boxes, one of them about eight feet in height and the other six feet. He allowed the travelers three feet six inches of actual room on the sidewalk.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has made mention before of Reiss & Brady, and their neighbor on the north side of Duane Street from the corner of Greenwich Street east. The blockade there yesterday afternoon practically shut off travel. There appeared to be no attempt to provide for the safety of passers-by. There was a veritable cañon caused by piled-up boxes and barrels extending from the corner, nearly the length of the block. The way through this wound in and out, sometimes no wider than 3 feet and often obstructed by trucks or working people. Peck & Bevans, operate on two streets at the corner of Jay and Greenwich. They evidently have much faith in the patience of the traveling public, for crates containing eggs and other perishable goods stood without the stoop line.

Usual Box Office in Evidence.

At the northeast corner of Harrison and Washington Streets there appears to be another sidewalk commission house. There is a saloon there, and on the Washington Street side is the usual box office, with the attendant sidewalk display. N. W. Waterbury, 197 Duane Street, was probably expecting a truck. In front of his store skids were resting on a box half way across the sidewalk. The wagon had not arrived, but the skids were ready. There is a warehouse at 27 and 29 Worth Street. Two wagons heavily loaded were backed over the sidewalk, waiting for be unloaded. There appeared to be no one to do this. Though a driver was sitting on one of them with his chin resting on one hand, thinking deeply. The name of H. B. Claflin Company was on both wagons. Around on Franklin Street, in front of Weller Brothers, a wagon on the sidewalk was being loaded. The horse had been deliberately turned on the pavement, and was enjoying a meal from a nose bag. In his effort to eat, he threw the oats all over the pedestrians.

The A. P. W. Paper Company, 30 North Moore Street, had an idle truck on their sidewalk.

Woolen merchants are found on White Street. Here the sidewalk has been found a convenient place to store boxes. Horace Galpen & Co., 9 and 11, do this to the inconvenience of the public. They are seconded by Erskine, Beveridge & Co., at 20 White Street; Otheman, Dyer & Southwick, at 22; J. Galt Smith, at 44; Danforth Clark & Co., at 46, and Oelberman, Domerich & Co., at 48 and 50.

Fruits of Capt. Cross's Efforts.

The earnest efforts of Capt. Cross, in the Fifth Precinct, are bearing fruit. This is especially noticeable at the Franklin Street Elevated Station steps, in front of Francis H. Leggett & Co. This space was formerly used as a rendezvous for all unemployed trucks in the neighborhood. When Capt. Cross made a trip through part of his precinct, accompanied by a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter, he said then the next warning the idle truckmen would get would be in the nature of an arrest. This had a salutary effect. There was not a single wagon or truck at this point yesterday. To see whether the patrolmen were animated by the same purpose as their superior, a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter followed one for some time yesterday afternoon. On three different occasions the policeman was seen to order from the sidewalk wagons whose business had been finished. Throughout the Fifth Precinct there appeared to be an unusual alacrity in delivering and taking away goods. All the policemen appeared on the alert.

Nuisances on Forsyth Street.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has received the following letter:

As a daily reader of your paper I notice the effort you are making to have the sidewalks of the city kept clean. If any nuisances exist in any part of the city it is on Forsyth Street, between Stantotn and Houston. Trucks are continually on the sidewalk, obstructing all thoroughfare. Kindly take notice of this and oblige,

NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 28. MRS. KING.

WANT HONEST MONEY.

Ann Street Peddlers Declare Themselves Against Free Silver.

An incident of the campaign convinced many people in the vicinity of Printing House Square yesterday that the "gold bugs" are not wholly confined to the Wall Street district. The knick-knack peddlers of Ann Street declared themselves, and did it in such a manner as to leave no doubt in the minds of the thousands who observed their demonstration, that McKinley is their choice in the Presidential sweepstakes. Just east of Nassau Street, in the thoroughfare named, which here is one of the narrowest and dingiest in the downtown section, the "fakirs" had raised their colors. Attached to a cord stretched across the street, ten feet from the pavement, was a political decoration, the like of which was never before seen. First, there was a piece of white cardboard about 15 by 12 inches, on which was printed in a scrawling hand, these words:

THE FAKIRS OF
ANN ST.
WANT HONEST
MONEY.

Next to this was a wee bit of a flag, not more than 4 by 7 inches, with a narrow strip of white paper attached, on which was written: "McKinley and Hobart." Then came the funniest emblem of all, and one which served no purport at all except to those who inspected it closely. It was a white cotton handkerchief, bearing in one corner a very indistinct picture of Major McKinley. This odd assortment drew hundreds of people into Ann Street from Nassau during the noon hour. Everybody smiled at the ludicrous sight, but none scoffed, and when a little old man mounted a truck, and removed his hat, a hundred people cheered him with a will. The crowd was in a cheering mood.

"Fellow-citizens," said the little man, and a perfect storm of applause greeted him. "I"—and the onlookers howled. "You"—more cheering—"er"—prolonged cheering—"You"—cheers—"must"—wild cheering—"pro-t-e-c-t"—continued wild cheering—"pro-t-e-c-t your"—cries of good! good! and he's all right—"fam"—more cheering—"familiar."

The old man mapped out the last word as if it had cost him great effort. Looking over the faces about him he resumed his speech, the crowd having tired of its cheering. He was an honest-money man and he wanted others to know it.

A STRANGE POINT AT LAW.

Must a Litigant Lose a Case Because of a Court Clerk's Error?

The appeal that was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco in the case of Mrs. Nellie Phinney against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, wherein she obtained a verdict for $100,000, was lost to the company because the clerk of the court, with whom the notice of appeal was lodged, committed an error in failing to properly indorse the writ of error on which the appeal was based.

The right of appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals in such a case is statutory, and as all formalities must be fulfilled to enable the appellant to get his case before the court to which the appeal is taken, it is thought strange that no provision has been made to protect litigants against laches on the part of the court's clerks.

Just what the Mutual Life Insurance Company's attorneys will do in the matter has not yet been determined. They are considering the case and hope to discover some means by which the appeal can yet be perfected and the case heard by the court.

It will be necessary to correct the court's record in some way, so that when the case is to be tried it can be properly brought to the attention of the court. A precedent upon which a motion to correct the record can be based is now being diligently sought for, and if rone can be found the company, in all probability, will have to submit to the ruling that the Circuit Court of Appeals made last Tuesday when it dismissed the company's appeal because of informality.

In that event the possibility of having the decision of the lower court reversed will be gone, and there will be nothing for the company to do but pay the amount of the judgment.

SUING FOR INSURANCE.

Mrs. Hanna's Claim Was Refused by Mutual Life Company.

An interesting lawsuit was argued in the Court of Appeals last week, in which Augusta H. Hanna, the widow of Christopher Hanna, who is a cousin of the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, is the plaintiff.

Christopher Hanna died in the Long Island City Hospital in 1894, and a physician gave a death certificate stating that Hanna died from "alcoholism."

Hanna held a policy at the time of his death in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for $5,000.

When Mrs. Hanna attempted to collect this sum from the insurance company, they refused to pay, setting up as a defense that the insured violated one of the conditions of the policy in that he became so far intemperate as to impair his health and induce deliriuin tremens.

The case, which has been in court for nearly four years, was at first dismissed by Judge Freeman of the Supreme Court. It was then appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and from there to the Court of Appeals, where it was argued last Friday.

It was argued by Lawyer Alexander Thain, who represents Mrs. Hanna, that the insured was a sufferer from diarrhoea and that alcohol was given to him as a remedy. Two physicians corroborated this statement.

An interesting feature of the evidence was the contention by Attorney Thain that the word "alcoholism" was not recognized by any of the standard dictionaries as other than a medical term up to 1894. The dictionaries cited by him were the Standard, 1894; Webster's International, edition of 1891; Century, 1889, and Chambers's, 1892.

A "Quiet Day-" for the Clergy.

"In view of the perplexities, difficulties, and dangers which characterize these closing years of the century, it is recommended that the pastors of the several churches in each community come together Tuesday, Nov. 17, and spend the day in prayer and conference, in preparation for the Winter's work." Such is the suggestion made to the clergy of the country in a letter addressed to them by the Evangelical Alliance for the United States. The day named is to be designated a "quiet day." The "quiet day" has long been an institution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but has not hitherto been observed by other Protestant denominations.

BROOKLYN WORKERS VOTE

SECRET BALLOTS IN FACTORIES FAVOR McKINLEY.

Taken Honestly by Employers for Their Own Satisfaction—Many Would Give No Information, Not Caring for Coercion Charges—In One Factory Seven-eighths of the Workmen Are for McKinley—An Observer's Favorable Estimate.

A poll of workingmen employed in a number of factories in Brooklyn, made during the present week, clearly indicates that a good majority of them will vote against Bryan. In several of these factories, however, the owners refuse to speak of the result, fearing a charge of coercion.

Several of these factories were visited by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES and while evidences that polls had been taken were found, the heads of the factories refused to give information. Other manufacturers said the preferences of the men in their employ averaged two-fifths in favor of McKinley. It was known that a poll had been made in one factory, and that it showed a substantial majority for McKinley. One of the managers stated positively that he had no knowledge of such a canvass, and had any been made he was certain he would have heard of it. One of the heads of the firm was asked about the matter.

"There must be some mistake," he said. He summoned the foreman and repeated the reporter's question to him.

"Yes; that is about the way the poll stood," answered the foreman. The unexpected acknowledgment greatly embarrassed the manager. He finally explained that he feared the information might be sought in the interest of the enemy, and that a charge of coercion would be made.

The polls were honestly made as a matter of curiosity, and the employes were as desirous of knowing the result as the employers. The idea of polling these factories originated with Mr. George Gair of the Robert Gair Manufacturing Company. Mr. Gair had prepared a number of cards which were perforated in the middle, and on one end was printed McKinley and on the other Bryan. These were distributed among the men in several manufacturing establishments, who were asked to vote as they were leaving work. There was no way of telling how any one man voted. Any one not wishing to give his preference was not asked to vote.

The first poll taken was at the Gair factory. All kinds of paper goods are manufactured, and a number of printers are employed. Nearly all the men are skilled workmen, and every nationality is represented. The result was: McKinley, 124; Bryan, 122; Palmer, 3. This included the office force, which stood: McKinley, 44; Bryan, 4; Palmer, 3.

The Brady Manufacturing Company conducted its poll in the same manner, with this result: McKinley, 81; Bryan, 22.

The E. W. Bliss Company at present employs 500 workmen. They manufacture presses and dies, and upon this work all descriptions of labor are engaged. The poll showed that of the 500 men two-thirds expressed a preference for McKinley.

Ketcham & McDougall employ thirty, and they are solid for McKinley.

The Hanan boot and shoe factory employs over 100 men in one shop upon the best work, and seven-eighths of them are opposed to Bryan.

Mr. Frank Brady of the Brady Manufacturing Company, who knows of many other similar canvasses, said he thought that at a safe estimate at least a majority of two-fifths of the mechanics of Brooklyn would be found to be for McKinley.

FERRIES SHOULD PAY MORE.

Controller Fitch's Reasons Why Their Franchises Are Valuable.

The Sinking Fund Commission took under consideration yesterday Controller Fitch's proposition to round up the ferry companies and compel them to pay the city greater amounts for the privileges received by them.

Nearly all of the ferry companies are running their boats on hold-over contracts, the leases having expired and releases being an impossibility because of the clashings between the city authorities and the ferry officials.

The Controller wants these companies to pay more to the city. Heretofore the companies, it is alleged, have evaded the law and the city has lost many thousands of dollars as a result. Here is what the Controller wishes the various companies to pay:

Liberty Street Ferry, $9,000 per annum for the franchise, and 25 cents per square foot for 4,400 square feet of land under water. Last year the price was $7,500 altogether.

Forty-second Street Ferry, $11,000 for the franchise, against $10,000 last year, and for 22,359 square feet of land.

East Twenty-third Street Ferry, $12,000 asked, against $10,000 last year, and $10,000 for land under water.

Jay Street Ferry, $2,500 for franchise and 17,468 feet, at 25 cents.

Chambers Street Ferry, $8,500, against $7,000 for last year, and 18,375 feet of land under water.

Pine Street Ferry, $500, against $475 for last year.

In each case the Controller would provide that if 5 per cent. of the gross receipts of the companies exceeds the franchise price named, they shall pay the city such an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the receipts.

The companies have heretofore been paying on the 5 per centum basis. The matter was laid over for a week.

The Armory Board requested the Commission to authorize it to prepare plans and specifications and to begin condemnation proceedings for the acquirement of seven lots of land on the south side of West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, as an armory site for the First Battery.

The Controller said the lots would cost approximately $15,000 each, or the whole improvement about $300,000.

Alderman Olcott objected to the expenditure at this time, and the matter was laid over until the exact cost of the land and the building can be accurately determined.

The commission authorized the issue of $23,191 in bonds to pay the final expenses of heating and lighting the Ninth Regiment Armory.

Interesting Suggestions to Merchants.

The following suggestions, made by Ernest E. Williams, an English writer, on the subject of increasing foreign trade, cannot fail to be of interest to merchants:

"Abolition of the Merchandise Marks act, reduction of shipping cost in London Harbor, levying duties on certain goods, reduction of English railway and steamship freight rates, better technical and commercial education, study of foreign languages, more careful study of the tastes and wishes of their customers, traveling salesmen who know the language of the country which they are to canvass, more heed to the merits of careful packing, and the like details of well-conducted commerce. Manufacturers must be up-to-date in the equipment of their workshops. The English must adopt the metric system of weights and measures; they must be artistic, they must practice the imitative art, and, lastly, there must be a reform of the Consular Service."

Dr. Flint Not Seriously Injured.

Dr. Austin Flint of 60 East Thirty-fourth Street, who met with an accident Tuesday while riding his bicycle, was said to be much better yesterday. It was said at his home that he had not been badly hurt, and that he was now able to attend to patients.

DUPE OF A SWINDLER.

Country Girl Attempts to Commit Suicide to Escape Arest.

May Wintge, seventeen years old, of Middle Village, L. I., for whom the Brooklyn police have been searching several weeks, because she passed worthless checks on several tradesmen, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning at the home of B. S. Way, 120 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, by shooting herself in the left breast. She was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said last night that she will probably recover.

The young woman has evidently been the dupe of a fellow calling himself E. Valentine. He lived until recently at 1,900 Lexington Avenue, this city, and appears to have drawn the bogus checks which Miss Wintge afterward passed. She lived until six months ago with her father in Middle Village. She then left home, saying she had married Valentine. Her father heard nothing about her until he learned of her attempt to kill herself.

Miss Wintge called at Mr. Way's house Monday and engaged a room. She said she expected employment in a Fulton Street dry goods store. She went away Tuesday afternoon, and during her absence a young man named Mills, who said he lived at 253 Schaeffer Street, called. Miss Wintge returned in the evening, but received a telegram and went away again. She returned again about 11 o'clock, but shortly after midnight she went out and did not get back until after 2 o'clock. She had been in the house but a short time when the household was aroused by a pistol shot in her room. Mr. Way rushed to her door and forced it open. The young woman was lying on the bed, disrobed, and with blood streaming from a wound in her left breast.

"Send for Mr. Mills," she moaned, "send for Mr. Mills."

Mr. Way sent for an ambulance, and the young woman was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Miss Wintge was fully conscious and able to talk. She said she attempted suicide because she had passed worthless checks on several business firms, and she feared disgrace. She told Detective Weiser of the Brooklyn Central Office that the checks were given to her by Valentine.

Several weeks ago Miss Wintge passed a bogus check for $30 at Henry Batterman's dry goods store, at Broadway and Flushing Avenue, purchasing $15 worth of goods and received $15 in change.

It was learned yesterday that Valentine rented five rooms at 1,900 Lexington Avenue from W. W. Diederich, at the rate of $30 a month, and furnished them expensively. He introduced Miss Wintge there as his wife, but he paid only $2 in cash for his rooms. The woman left the flat Monday and Mr. Diederich received a note from Valentine dated from the Standard Coal and Gas Company, 123 Liberty Street, promising to call yesterday and pay the balance of the rent. But yesterday a van drove up to the house, and all the furniture was removed. The truckman said, the furniture was to be taken to 21 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, but at that address is a dispensary, and Valentine is not known there. The police of both cities are looking for him.

AMERICAN WOOL IN ENGLAND.

Merchants Advised to Ship the Material in Better Condition.

Consul Claude Meeker, at Bradford, England, has made an interesting report to the State Department, on the sale of American wool in the great English textile centre. Mr. Meeker says:

"Great interest has been manifested in Bradford recently by the continuous sale in small lots of American wool. Most of it has been Territorial, chiefly Wyoming and Idaho. Of all grades a little over 1,000,000 pounds weight has been sold here in the last few weeks at an average of 4½d or 9 cents per pound. There are still large amounts held for sale. A wool dealer from Boston recently disposed of several lots, and would have sold much more, had not the prices at home stiffened while he was here. At the same time freight rates advanced nearly 50 per cent.; in fact, there is said to be no room on the ships for such freight on account of the movement of wheat, cotton, apples, and produce to this side, now from the United States. Therefore, for the combined reasons of rise in price and expensive shipping rates, no more American wool is coming over at present. The wool now on hand unsold is being held for a higher price. That which has been sold is of the merino type of short staple, and is best suited for hosiery, though some of it will find its way into lower grade worsted coatings and stuff goods. Inquiry concerning the satisfaction this Territorial wool had given did not yield very gratifying results. In truth, one buyer was of the opinion that the Boston shippers had selected the very worst they had on hand to send over. This opinion was based on the fact that in one lot there was 75 to 78 per cent. waste, so the wool has actually cost the buyer about 44 cents per pound, and he was able to sell the top for only 34 cents. He said that the American manufacturers evidently understood how to manipulate the wool without such frightful loss.

"Wool merchants and men connected with the textile trade in general think that it would be wise for American wool buyers, personally and through their trade journals and agricultural papers, to carry on a campaign of education that would result in bringing wool to the market in better condition. Certain it is that the recent experiences in Territorial wool have not increased the popularity of that product here."

TRINITY CHURCH DAMAGED.

A Stone Fell from the Tower and Injured the Ceiling.

The arched ceiling of Trinity Church is hidden by scaffolding, and the noise of hammers and other tools of many workmen sounds through the old building whenever services are not in progress.

A stone fell from the tower, causing two big cracks in the plaster and stucco of the ceiling. The cracks are near the Broadway end of the building, and are not considered serious. Several pieces of plaster fell, but, fortunately, no one was in the church at the time.

The work of repairing was begun when the church officials bethought themselves of the fact that the church will have been established 200 years on May 14 of next year, which will be Ascension Day.

The building is fifty years old, and, while time has been lenient with it, the cracks in the ceiling showed that repairs and general rejuvenation were necessary. It was decided to put in new lights and more lights, and to touch up the dingy plaster and stucco. Within a few weeks the church will be restored to its wonted peace and beauty.

Took the Day Receipts and Fled.

James H. McCabe, ticket agent at the Eighty-fourth Street Station of the Third Avenue elevated railroad, put in his pocket $250, the receipts for Monday up to the time his work was done, and fled. The elevated railroad company will not be a loser, as McCabe was bonded by the Fidelity and Casualty Company. McCabe lived in Suburban Avenue, Bedford Park, where he left a wife and children. He had been an employe of the elevated railroad company for two years.

Miss Robinson Gets $4,500.

The jury that tried the suit before Judge Giegerich, in Trial Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court, brought by Miss Bertha Robinson of Chicago against David Wiesenberger of this city, to recover $50,000 for breach of promise of marriage, returned a verdict yesterday, awarding Miss Robinson $4,500. Justice Giegerich granted the defendant's counsel, ex-Judge Steckler, thirty days stay of execution and sixty days in which to prepare a case on appeal.

TSCHIGORIN THE WINNER

CLOSE OF THE BUDA-PESTH CHESS TOURNAMENT.

First Honors and Prizes Go to the Russian Master, He Having Been Victor in Three of His Four Games with Charousek in the Tie Match—The Young Hungarian Made a Spirited Fight—Record of Some Tournament Games.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 28.—The match between Tschigorin and Charousek, to play off the tie for first honors of the International Chess Tournament, was concluded to-day with the fourth game, which the Russian won in a wonderfully clever ending. The summary of the match is as follows:

TOURNAMENT MATCH.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by
Charousek-Tschigorin.	K. B. gam't.	20.	Tschigorin.
Tschigorin-Charousek.	Two knights.	29.	Tschigorin.
Charousek-Tschigorin.	Q. P. decl...	61.	Charousek.
Tschigorin-Charousek.	Two knights.	46.	Tschigorin.

Charousek, for the second time in this match, opposed Tschigorin's king's knight's opening with the two knights' defense, the variation for the first eight moves on each side being as follows:

Tschigorin. White.	Charousek. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Charousek. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	P—Q4	PxP
Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	Castles	B—B4
B—B4	Kt—B3	P—B3	KtxP
		PxP	B—Kt3
		KR—K	P—Q4

A very spirited fight ensued, the game in some respects being the most interesting of the match. No advantage was had for either side till just at the end, when the Russian's superior pawn strategy manifested itself in an ingenious win after forty-six moves. Tschigorin was declared the winner of the match by the following score: Tschigorin, 3; Charousek, 1.

In consequence of this victory Tschigorin takes the first prize of the international chess tournament, the second prize falling to Charousek.

The following are records of games played in the Buda-Pesth tournament:

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MAROCZY. White.	ALBIN. Black.	MAROCZY. White.	ALBIN. Black.
P—Q4	P—Q4	BxKt	KtPxB
P—QB4	P—K3	KtxKP	KR—Kt
Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	R—Kt4	RxR
B—Kt5	P—QB3	BPxR	B—Kt4
P—K3	QKt—Q2	K—B3	K—B2
Kt—B3	B—Kt2	Kt—B4	R—Q
Q—Kt3	Q—R4	P—R4	P—R3
BxKt	KtxB	P—R5	K—K2
Kt—Q2	Castles	R—K2	B—B3
B—Q3	B—Q2	P—Kt3	R—QKt
P—QR3	BxKt	P—Kt6	R—K
QxB	QxQ	R—K5	K—B3
P—QKt4	PxP	P—Kt5	B—Kt2
PxKtP	KR—B	K—Kt4	R—QB
Kt—Kt3	P—QR4	P—K7	R—K
K—Q2	B—B3	Kt—Kt2	B—B
P—B3	Kt—K	R—Q6	B—K3
Kt—B5	Kt—Q3	P—Q5	B—B
KR—QKt	R—R5	R—Q8	B—Kt2
R—R2	P—B4	P—Q6	Resigns
P—K4	Kt—B5ch		

Ruy Lopez.

MARCO. White.	TARRASCH. Black.	MARCO. White.	TARRASCH. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	B—Q4	Q—Q4
Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	P—KB4	B—Kt3
B—Kt5	Kt—Q5	B—K4ch	K—Kt
KtxKt	PxKt	P—B5	B—Q
P—Q3	B—B4	P—B6	P—KKt3
Castles	P—QB3	KR—K	Q—K3
B—QB4	Kt—B3	BxB	RxB
P—K5	Kt—Kt	RxP	K—R2
Q—Kt4	K—B	Q—Kt5	K—Kt
Q—B3	Q—K	R—K3	K—B
B—B4	P—Q4	P—Q7	RxP
PxP ep	Kt—B3	RxR	QxR
Kt—Q2	B—KKt5	R—Q3	K—B2
Q—Kt3	Q—Q2	Q—Q2	K—K
Kt—K4	KtxKt	P—R4	R—R3
PxKt	P—KR4	R—Q6	Q—B
P—KB3	B—K3	Q—B5	P—R3
BxB	QxB	P—B4	R—R
P—K5	R—K	Q—B5	Q—B2
QR—Q	QxRP	P—K6	Resigns

King's Bishop's Gambit.

CHAR'SEK. White.	SCHLEC'R. Black	CHAR'SEK. White.	SCHLEC'R. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	BxB	R—K3
P—KB4	PxP	P—Kt3	KR—K
B—B4	P—Q4	BxR	RxR
BxP	Q—R5ch	P—B4	B—K5
K—B	P—KKt4	P—Q5	R—K
Kt—KB3	Q—R4	B—K3	P—QR3
P—KKt4	B—Kt2	B—KB3	P—KR4
Kt—B3	Kt—K2	K—Q2	B—Kt3
KtxP	QxQch	R—KB	R—K4
KtxQ	KtxB	B—Q4	R—K5
PxKt	B—Q2	K—B3	R—K7
Kt—R3	Kt—B3	R—B2	RxR
KtxP	B—R3	BxR	B—B4
Kt—K2	KtxP	K—Q4	P—KB3
P—Q4	B—Kt2	B—Kt5	B—Kt5
Kt—K3	B—K3	B—R6	K—Q2
KtxKt	BxKt	B—Kt7	P—KB3
K—B2	CastlesQR	P—Kt4	P—Kt4
P—B3	R—Q3	P—B5	P—B3
R—K	R—B3ch	PxPch	KxP
Kt—B4	B—R3	B—B3	B—R6
P—KKt3	BxKt	Drawn	

King's Bishop's Gambit.

CHAR'SEK. White.	TSCHIG'N. Black.	CHAR'SEK. White.	TSCHIG'N. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	KtxP	KtxKt
P—KB4	PxP	BxKt	P—KR3
B—B4	Kt—QB3	P—Kt3	B—B5
P—Q4	Kt—B3	P—K6	R—QB
P—K5	P—Q4	B—B7	PxP
B—Kt3	B—KKt5	BxQch	RxB
Q—Q2	Kt—B4	K—Q7ch	R—Q2
Kt—KR3	Kt—Kt5	R—B7ch	K—Kt
Q—QB3	Kt—R3	QxRch	B—K2
Castles	B—K7	R—K	R—K
P—Rch	P—B3	P—QKt3	K—B
BxPch	PxB	PxB	Resigns
QxPch	K—K2		

Scottish Rite Masons' Officers.

The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons for the United States, their Territories and dependencies, held its annual session Tuesday and yesterday at German Masonic Temple, this city. A large number of members were present from New-York, Ohio, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania, California, Indiana, and Washington, also Illinois and Washington, D. C. The following were elected officers: S. G. Commander—M. W. Bayles, Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant Grand Commander—W. C. Vanderlip, Massachusetts; Grand Minister of State—Alexander Atkinson, Nebraska; Grand Treasurer—David W. Thompson, New-York; Grand Secretary General—John G. Barker, New-York; Keeper of Archives—Robert L. Wright, New-York; Grand Master of Ceremonies—E. J. Edwards, Minnesota, Grand Marshal—C. W. Edwards, New-York; Grand Standard Bearer—John J. Stodard, Ohio; Captain of Guards—G. C. Simms, Rhode Island. The following were appointed Deputies for the ensuing year: James H. Curtin, New-York; P. S. Lawson, California; John A. Glidden, New-Hampshire; Christian Baseker, Indiana; Benjamin Haskell, Nebraska; J. H. Rathmel, Michigan; J. H. Van Denman, Washington; George Gibson, District of Columbia; N. W. Squires, Rhode Island.

Officers Paid for Each Arrest.

At Tuesday night's meeting of the Council of Union Township charges were preferred against Recorder Collins for discharging four persons who had been arrested for disorderly conduct. William Ganley and Charles Taylor, special officers, had arrested the persons on information given by others. In the charges which Taylor and Ganley made against Recorder Collins they alleged that when he gave the decision he was under the influence of liquor. The matter was referred to a special committee. Recorder Collins denies the charge. He says the trouble is that Union Township has only special officers, who are allowed $1 for every arrest they make. As a result, they make many arrests that the Recorder believes to be unwarrantable. He says he has been obliged frequently to discharge prisoners and reprimand the officers. When the prisoners are discharged the officers do not get paid.

Manufacturer Died at Sea.

William Rock, a Liverpool manufacturer, died of pneumonia Tuesday on board the steamship Teutonic, which arrived in port yesterday from Liverpool. The body will be sent back to Liverpool for burial.

THE REGISTRATION CARD.

Does Not Amount to Much, According to Corporation Counsel.

Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday sent to the Police Board an opinion asked for by the Commissioners relative to the proper function of the registration cards or certificates issued under the election law.

The Commissioners requested the Corporation Counsel's opinion because illegal and improper use of such cards was anticipated on election day. They asked him to advise the board as to the proper scope to be given such cards or certificates by election officers. The certificates in question are issued under Sub-division 2, Section 33, Chapter 909 of election law. This is Mr. Scott's opinion:

"This provision is an entirely new one in the election laws of this State, and it is important that the effect of these certificates shall not be extended further than is provided in the act, that is, that they shall be evidence that the name and address inscribed upon any such certificate was entered upon the register of voters.

"If after the registry has been completed it shall appear that the name and address shown by any such certificate had not, in fact, been entered upon the register, the certificate would be sufficient evidence upon which to base an order under Section 31 of the act requiring such inscription to be made.

"The possession of such a certificate, however, on election day by any person is not even prima facie evidence that the person in whose possession the certificate is was the same person who registered under that name and address upon the day of registration, and no election officer should accept such certificate as proof that the person holding it is the person whose name was so registered, but should require to be satisfied of that fact precisely as if no provision had been made in the law for such a certificate.

"If any effort, even the slightest, were made to use such certificates as evidence of the fact that person holding one of them was the same person whose name appeared thereon, there is great danger that the certificates should be used as a means of false personation at the polls, and thus frustrate the very object of the act requiring personal registration.

"It follows from what I have already said that the failure of a voter to present or have in his possession at the time he offers to vote the card which was issued to him at the time he registered should not be considered by the Inspectors of Election as any evidence at all that he is not the person whom he claims to be.

"In short, neither the possession of such a card nor the lack of it, should be considered as bearing at all upon the question of the identity of a person proposing to vote, with the person who was registered under the name upon which he so offers to vote."

CHASED RUNAWAYS A-WHEEL.

Bicycle Policeman Stops a Team on Madison Avenue.

Bicycle Policeman Remington of the East Fifty-first Street Station, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon stopped a runaway team on Madison Avenue after having been dragged a block, and escaped injury. His bicycle was only slightly injured.

The horses were owned by C. Gallagher of East Thirty-eighth Street, and were attached to a heavy truck. William Milligan, the driver, who lives at 532 East Eighty-fifth Street, lost control of the horses at Fifty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, and in trying to get a better hold of the reins, dropped them entirely.

The big horses, pulling a heavy truck, came thundering down Madison Avenue, creating great excitement. Bicycle Policeman Remington, who was patrolling the avenue on his wheel, saw the runaways at Forty-seventh Street and gave chase. At Forty-third Street he dismounted while going at a fast pace and grabbed the reins. He was dragged the entire block to Forty-second Street before, by sawing at the bits, he was able to bring the horses to a stop.

During the run down the avenue, Milligan was thrown from his truck and was severely bruised, but was able to proceed to his stable after his injuries were dressed at a near-by drug store.

BICYCLIST STRUCK BY HORSES.

Leonard D. Fletcher Badly Injured on the Boulevard.

Leonard D. Fletcher, fifty years old, a bookkeeper, who resides at Saratoga, N. Y., but at present is stopping at the Sturtevant House, was knocked off his bicycle by a horse and wagon at One Hundred and Seventh Street and the Boulevard yesterday morning and badly hurt.

Mr. Fletcher was riding north on the east side of the car track when a horse and wagon, driven by James Brice, eleven years old, a grocer's boy, of 831 Amsterdam Avenue, turned into the avenue from One Hundred and Seventh Street at a rapid pace and went south.

The Brice boy did not allow Mr. Fletcher room enough to pass between the wagon and a curb. The horse's fore legs struck Mr. Fletcher, knocking him from his wheel. He was picked up in a dazed condition. He was taken to Manhattan Hospital. The driver, Brice, was arrested.

Driver Burned a Horse.

Arthur Block of 50 Richmond Street, Newark, driver of a butcher's cart, was sent to Washington Market, this city, yesterday for a load of beef. As he was returning through Jersey City the horse balked on the Newark Avenue road to the Heights, the ascent being very steep. Block vainly used the whip on the horse. Finally he lighted a newspaper and held it between the animal's forelegs. The horse snorted with terror and pain, but was still unable to move the load. Several persons witnessed the act, and one of them summoned a policeman, who arrested Block. He was arraigned before Police Justice Maes, who fined him $10. Block was compelled to make two trips with the beef.

William A. Hazard Indorsed.

William A. Hazard, the sound-money Democratic nominee for Congress in the First District, has received a flattering indorsement of his candidacy signed by Perry Belmont, James W. Covert, Mayor Gleason, Peter B. Olney, brother of the Secretary of State; Judge Augustus N. Weller, Cord Meyer, Daniel Lord, Judge John W. Weed, R. A. W. Nugent, Capt. L. I. Merritt, F. H. Van Vechten, William

THERE IS NO COERCION

BIG PARADE WILL BE HONESTLY FOR SOUND MONEY.

Central Labor Union Finds no Complaints to Investigate—Employers and Employed Declare the Popocratic Claim Is False—Managers of the Demonstration Embarrassed at the Size—120,000 Men Will Be in Line.

"It's the greatest humbug of any sensation during the campaign." That is what Mayor Strong says of the cry of coercion, and his opinion is amply sustained by an examination of the facts.

The Popocratic leaders, from Chairman Jones down to the chiefs of the smallest election districts of this city, are proclaiming that the wage earners are being coerced by their employers, and that their real sentiments have been suppressed. It is a common thing to hear that these workingmen have been compelled to sacrifice freedom of speech in order to retain their places, and that many thousand McKinley buttons are worn over hearts that beat for Bryan.

It is now charged that even in the sound-money parade arranged for next Saturday, thousands of free-silver employes have been practically forced by their employers to march under gold banners. The Popocrats say that an expressed desire on the part of the employer that his laborers take part in the parade amounts to coercion, because it marks as a free-silver man every one who refuses to do so. To be for free silver, they contend, is to forfeit their jobs. Under these conditions the Bryan men say that the laborers will wear McKinley buttons and march in the sound-money parade, but will vote for Bryan wherever they can do so under a secret ballot.

Most of the manufacturers and employers are in favor of honest money, and desire that the parade arranged for Saturday may be a success, and naturally each desires that his own employes make a good showing in the procession, but there is not one of them who would ask a silver man to sacrifice his manhood by taking part in the demonstration. Where requests have been made, and in the majority of cases, the men have taken the initiative, the entire force has been included, and no expectation has been had that any but honest men, who honestly believe in sound money, would accept the invitation to join a demonstration for honest money.

With an attempt to discount the importance of the demonstration, Tammany Hall has issued a manifesto in which its present leader, John C. Sheehan, said among other equally ridiculous things:

"All the large manufacturing establishments and stores that employ a vast number of people, the insurance companies, the banks, the trust companies, and corporations of all kinds are closing their places of business on that day, covertly ordering their employes to take part in the parade. There are thousands of men who will join in this procession who are in sympathy with the Democratic candidates."

No Complaints Received.

The Central Labor Union, which should be informed of any attempts at coercion, has received no complaints that it deemed worthy of investigation. On Sunday last George Washington Jones, a delegate, reported that he was refused work at a shop in Lafayette Place and told by the proprietor that no man could work there who wore a Bryan button. The union took no action in the matter, and one of the officers said after the meeting that it was well known that the shop referred to was laying off cutters because of the slackness of trade.

Edward King, a Bryan man, who has twice vainly tried to stampede the Central Labor Union, is collecting complaints of coercion which he darkly hints he will make public at some future day. He declined yesterday when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw him at the Chadwick Civic Club, 146 Forsyth Street, to make any definite complaint against any firm or employer, although the reporter promised the publication of any brief statement he might make. King is a voluble speaker, and it was he who engineered the indorsement by the Central Labor Union of Jacob E. Bausch, the Tammany candidate for Coroner. He is always ready to speak, and the fact that he would make no statement is almost proof positive that he had none to make.

The Central Labor Union five days ago appointed a committee to act with a committee appointed by the Labor Conference of the Bryan and Sewall Club to investigate charges of coercion. The joint committee was instructed to report to the Board of Walking Delegates, which met on Monday night. That they did not report is strong presumptive evidence that they had nothing to report.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited half a dozen of the firms who will be represented in the big parade. He asked the representative of each firm three questions. "How did you invite your employes to participate in the parade?" "What proportion of them accepted?" "Will you take any adverse action in the case of those who declined to join?"

All for Sound Money.

"We never interfere with the political opinions of our men," said Charles T. Cook of Tiffany's, "and we did not invite them to join the parade. Usually the employes are about equally divided, Democrats and Republicans. In 1880 the Republicans organized the Tiffany Legion. I don't think the Democrats organized. This year, I am informed, they are all for sound money. There may be a Bryan man in the house, but I haven't heard of it. The employes asked the firm to make the day a holiday that they might parade, and the firm granted the request. The big sound-money flag out there was put up and paid for by the employes. The firm did not contribute a cent. Out of about 600 men employed here, 529 for certain, and perhaps more, will march in the parade. The men from our factory in Newark were barred out. There is no coercion here."

George Henry Sargent of Sargent & Co., perhaps the largest employers of labor in the hardware trade in the city, said that he did not know anything about the politics of his men. He hoped they had sense enough to see what was for their own benefit.

"We have decided," he said, "to make the day a half-holiday, and all the men will draw their wages, whether they parade or not. They asked the firm to permit them to take the afternoon off for the demonstration."

Nearly 1,700 men, women, and young people are employed in the show room, offices, and factories of Meyer Jonasson, and about 600 of them will be in the line of march. "Most of my employes," said Mr. Jonasson, "are from the east side. They know too well the value of a good dollar to take any chances of depreciating its capacity. I did not invite them to participate in Saturday's celebration. They asked if they might take the day off, and I told them that I would make the day a holiday and would pay every employe, man, woman, and child full pay whether he paraded or not. My people are so much in favor of honest money that they swung a big flag across the street from the factory on Grand Street, and never asked me to contribute a cent. There is no coercion. There could not be. No business man would dare attempt to interfere with the liberty of his working men. It would be an attack on the fundamental principles of the country."

A newspaper yesterday published a statement that Brokaw Brothers, clothiers, had invited all their men to join the parade in words that amounted to a command. John R. Thorp of the firm said that a postal card saying: "We expect to join in the parade of Oct. 31. Do you wish to join us?" had been sent to about thirty clothing cutters, who had been temporarily laid off. No other invitation had been sent out, and the idea of joining the parade had emanated from the employes.

"We are not coercing our men," said Mr. Thorp. "Each one of them is free to do as he likes, to vote as he likes, and to wear any button he chooses. His politics is not our concern, and we should certainly not treat a Democratic employe one way and a Republican another. I think nearly all our men will parade. I shall."

Cannot Belittle the Demonstration

If the Popocrats have any idea that they can belittle the demonstration by their cry of coercion they are foolish. The men who are arranging for the parade earnestly wish that it was not going to be so big. When one says one hundred and twenty thousand it does not sound very big, but measured in yards and feet one hundred and twenty thousand men—and there will be that number in line—form an imposing array. Marching in column four deep, they would form a solid phalanx, save for the space occupied by the bands, reaching from the Battery to Yonkers. Marching as they will sixteen deep, and in files, twelve feet apart, they will take more than nine hours to pass any given point. So far the greatest parade ever held in the United States was in Washington in May, 1865, when President Johnson and Gen. Grant reviewed the army of the Potomac 76,000 strong.

SATOLLI'S SUPPRESSED SPEECH

A Report That the Secretary of the Papal Legation Will Retire.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A morning paper publishes a statement that Dr. F. Z. Rooker, Secretary of the Papal Legation, is shortly to be retired. This statement is connected with the alleged suppression of an important speech of Cardinal Satolli's, made in Pottsville, Penn., last Summer. Cardinal Satolli went to Pottsville under the chaperonage of Mgr. Schroeder, the Professor of Dogmatic Theology at the university. He made an address to the German congregation at the Church of St. John the Baptist, in Italian. It was translated by Mgr. Schroeder, first into German and then into English.

It was in this speech that Cardinal Satolli gave the first intimation of his change of attitude on many questions. He is said to have urged the Germans to maintain their separate existence in the Church, for only in this way could they preserve their traditions. Cardinal Satolli had hitherto, both in public and in private, expressed exactly the opposite opinion. He had told the Archbishops in council that they must adopt the National habits and customs of the United States as far as possible without infringing on the unchangeable dogma of the Church. In an address delivered in New-Jersey during the controversy between Bishop Wigger and the late Rev. Patrick Corrigan of Hoboken, Father Killeen, and others, he had warned the German people that they must learn the native tongue of their adopted country, and that German preached in the churches and taught in the schools would be tolerated only temporarily.

The speech at Pottsville was hailed with delight by the German and certain other Catholic papers. The Cardinal returned to Washington, and some time later Father J. H. Slattery of Baltimore determined to publish the second edition of Cardinal Satolli's addresses in this country. It came out, but in some manner the Pottsville speech was not included in the book. Cardinal Satolli promptly announced that he had sent the manuscript, or the speech, to Father Slattery. The latter followed with the announcement that he had never received it.

"Evidently," said those interested, "it must have been suppressed by some one through whose hands it passed between the Cardinal and Father Slattery." As Dr. Rooker, as Secretary of the delegation, was the only one who would naturally handle the speech in its passage, it was charged that he suppressed the speech. Dr. Rooker denies that he had in any manner been connected with the matter.

MURDER THEORY ABANDONED.

Coroner Miles at Yonkers Gives up His Prisoner.

YONKERS, Oct. 28.—The attempt of Coroner Miles to solve the mystery of the Arlington Chemical Works bomb explosion now seems to have failed. The Pinkerton men confess they are at sea, and it is believed will drop the whole matter.

Coroner Miles has detained for several days Louis McLeod, the boy who worked in the office of the Chemical Works up to Oct. 3. The police declared they held him under instructions from the Coroner. His mother yesterday threatened to get the courts to release her son. This morning the Coroner told the police to release McLeod. The line of investigation followed to ascertain who constructed the wires in the cellar has been dropped. It now appears that an effort is being made to establish the theory of Chief Mangin, who believes the explosion the result of an accident.

The inquest is set for to-morrow, but is likely to be postponed again in order to give time to work out an acceptable accidental case.

Chief Mangin believes that Mr. Andrus was experimenting with the bomb to protect the safes in the office against burglars, when it exploded. According to the son, the father was reading his morning mail when the explosion occurred. Many here believe the bomb was built for that purpose, but by some one connected with the factory, who is afraid to come forward and admit it.

LAWYER JENKINS DISBARRED.

On Charges Made by the Boston Bar Association.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Judge Gaskill, in the Equity Session of the Superior Court today, rendered a decision disbarring from practice Lawyer F. J. Jenkins, who was charged in a petition heard by this court yesterday with gross frauds and perjury. Jenkins has been President of the Boston Common Council and a member of the State Senate.

The order to disbar was made on the petition of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, praying for the removal of the respondent upon the ground of his not being of good moral character, his being guilty of deceit, malpractice, and other gross misconduct. Judge Gaskill found that nine of the charges which the Bar Association set forth against the respondent had been sustained by the evidence which it gave at the hearing yesterday. The respondent did not make any evidentiary defense, and, in fact, did not put in an appearance at the hearing at all, his counsel claiming that he was too ill to attend.

DIED TRYING TO SAVE A LIFE.

Woman Ran in Front of an Engine and Caught Up a Child.

HAWTHORNE, N. J., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Emma Peterman went walking on Boyle Avenue to-day with Aloie Studd, three years old. As they came near the Erie tracks the boy ran ahead. She called to him, but he paid no attention to her.

When she was within a few steps of the tracks an express whirled around the curve. The boy was on the track. She ran and picked him up.

That instant the engine struck her, and she was killed. The child's skull was slightly fractured, and it is thought that he will die.

Disappearance of J. Roswell Widger.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 28.—J. Roswell Widger, a prominent citizen of this town, left his home Friday, Oct. 9, ostensibly for a four days' trip to Niagara Falls, and, no word having been received from him since then, his friends fear that he has been foully dealt with. He has not registered at any Niagara Falls hotel. Mr. Widger has served this town as Selectman and Town Auditor, and on many important town committees. He has usually carried large amounts of money.

North Dakota's Divorce Colony.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 28.—The local divorce colony was swelled yesterday by the arrival of nearly a dozen women from New-York. Among them was Mlle. Lillian Blauvelt, the noted concert singer, of New-York. She was a Brooklyn girl. In private life she is Mrs. Royal Smith, and has been married several years. She seeks a divorce on grounds of uncongeniality.

DR. SEEGER AGAINST BRYAN.

He Says Popocrats Are for Creating a Gigantic Monopoly.

Dr. Ferdinand Seeger, one of the old guard of anti-monopoly leaders, and one of the founders of the People's Party, is out against Bryan and free silver. Many leaders of the People's Party have sought to induce Dr. Seeger to declare himself for Bryan. In reply to one of these leaders Dr. Seeger has written a letter, dated at his home, 831 Park Avenue, which is in part as follows:

"After careful and conscientious consideration of Mr. Bryan's speeches and much of the silver literature, I have decided that I cannot support Mr. Bryan. Speaking as an anti-monopolist, who has sacrificed much for the cause of the people, I am firmly convinced that the silver issue covers a deep game. Mr. Bryan and the silver agitators give the surface only, but the meaning lying beneath is skillfully and persistnetly kept under cover. Free silver will create the greatest monopoly the world has ever known. It will throw open our doors for the silver owners of the world to fatten upon us, and will rob the already overrobbed working and toiling masses as they have never been robbed before. Our hopes of a sound business superstructure must rest on the basis of honest thrift and honest money. As matters now stand I see no alternative as a patriot and well-wisher of my country and fellow-man than to cast my vote for Mr. McKinley. Mr. Bryan either willfully guards much evidence or else he has not a clear conception of the subject he discusses so airily. The people are seeking for knowledge and are getting a vast amount of chaff. Wall Street has nothing to do with the real issue. The clamor that it is raising vast funds for McKinley is not to the point. The real issue is monopoly as against anti-monopoly. Mr. Bryan's election means the creation of a gigantic and infamous monopoly, even though he is posing under the guise of anti-monopoly. This is indeed a critical period for our beloved country, and may 'God save the Union.'"

BRYAN MEN INTOLERANT.

Brooklyn Landlords Object to McKinley Portraits in Windows.

There is trouble in Monroe Street, between Sumner and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn, over the display of McKinley and Hobart lithographs by Republican tenants of Democratic landlords. In one instance the Republican leaders of the Twenty-third Ward have taken a hand to protect a woman from the threats of a Bryan man.

William Crosier is the landlord of 475 Monroe Street, and one of his tenants is Mrs. Sarah Dee, the widow of a Baptist clergyman. Mrs. Dee displayed portraits of the National Republican candidates in her front windows. To this Mr. Crosier, who is a Bryan man, objected. He told her he would raise her rent $7 a month if she didn't take the pictures down. When she refused he served dispossess papers upon her.

Mrs. Dee's neighbors were indignant when they learned of Crosier's action, and they gathered in front of his house Tuesday night and shouted for McKinley. A delegation visited him and told him he should be ashamed to persecute a woman, but he told them to attend to their own business. The Fifth Election District Association of the Twenty-third Ward met Tuesday evening and passed resolutions condemning Crosier, and the Twenty-second District Association, which met the same evening, appointed a committee to look after Mrs. Dee's interests. Senator Wray and Assemblyman Marshall also interested themselves in Mrs. Dee.

Daniel A. Neale, who lives at 1,046 Lafayette Avenue, accuses his landlord, William M. Connor, of removing a picture of McKinley, which was hung in a gilt frame in a parlor window during the family's absence, Tuesday. When he expostulated with Mr. Connor the latter said no tenant of his should exhibit McKinley's portrait in his windows, and that Mr. Neale should move immediately. Mr. Neale refuses to move before election.

EX-SENATOR WORTH LEADS.

May Be Appointed Clerk of Kings County This Week.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Ex-Senator Jacob Worth, the Republican leader of Kings County, is the most likely candidate for County Clerk of Kings County, to succeed County Clerk Saffen, deceased. Gov. Morton will be at the Executive Chamber to-morrow, and it is expected he will announce Mr. Worth's appointment to-morrow or Friday unless the Kings County Republican organization changes its plan.

At present Mr. Worth is the only man who can be considered in any way a formidable candidate for the vacant office. In appointing him the Governor would make amends for his veto of the Kings County Charities Reorganization bill.

The person appointed to fill Mr. Saffen's place will serve until Jan. 1, 1898. This office is worth about $6,000 a month in fees and for the remainder of the unexpired term, fourteen months, it would net between $80,000 and $90,000.

Deer Caused a Runaway.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 28.—The appearance of two large deer by the side of the road this morning frightened the spirited team of Dr. G. A. Robinson of Sayville while he was returning from Ronkonkoma. The deer became frightened also and dashed out in the road directly in front of the team, causing the horses to swerve and upset the carriage. Dr. Robinson was thrown out, but was not severely injured. One horse became tangled in the reins and the team was caught after going a short distance. The deer disappeared in the wood.

McMahon Murder Trial.

The trial of Patrick McMahon for the murder of Bridget Sexton, his aunt, was continued yesterday before Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court. The defendant's cross-examination was resumed, and it was brought out that he was twice sent to prison for theft. After testimony showing the defendant's good character had been introduced by his counsel, the case was adjourned until this morning, when it will be summed up and given to the jury.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The order of Second Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, Tenth Cavalry, for duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1896, is revoked at his request.

—Capt. John McE. Hyde, Assistant Quartermaster, will be relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and will take station at Boston, Mass., for duty in that city, to relieve Capt. Theodore E. True, Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. True, upon being relieved, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for assignment to duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that department.

—Capt. Charles B. Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Little Rock, Ark., and will report to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty as Quartermaster at that post.

—Capt. John T. Knight, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty with the Virginia Volunteers, Richmond, Va., and will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., and report to the Depot Quartermaster at that place for duty.

—Capt. Danel E. McCarthy, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed from Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for assignment to duty as Quartermaster at that post, to relieve First Lieut. William N. Blow, Jr., Quartermaster Fifteenth Infantry. First Lieut. Blow, Quartermaster Fifteenth Infantry, will upon being relieved, from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., proceed to join his regiment.

Navy.

—Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, has been selected to command the battleship Iowa when that vessel shall be commissioned next April.

—Capt. Alexander H. McCormick, who established the naval gun foundry under Secretary Whitney, will succeed Capt. Sampson in charge of the Bureau of Ordnance when the latter's term shall expire, Jan. 28.

HOW LOUISIANA WILL GO

MANY STANCH DEMOCRATS WILL VOTE FOR McKINLEY.

The Cause to be Found in the Sugar Duty and Sugar Bounty Legislation—The Chief Industry of the State Threatened, the Planters Believed, with Ruin, Drove Them into the Republican Party—They Ask a Fair Count.

The political situation in the South is truly alarming—to Democrats. THE NEW-YORK TIMES of last Friday described the constantly increasing sentiment in favor of Republicanism that prevails in Georgia, a State that has always been considered the very stronghold of Democracy.

Practically the same conditions exist in Louisiana. Democracy is on the wane. Men who have for years made a study of politics in that State and have since Democracy's birth forecasted Democratic victory at every election, never to find themselves mistaken in their prognostications, very frankly confess this year that Democracy's chances at the polls on Nov. 3 are slim.

Democracy itself is responsible for the situation, as all Louisianians know and as the majority will admit. Sugar growing is the chief industry of the State—is, in fact, almost the sole industry, for but one other product of any account comes from Louisiana, and that is perique tobacco, which is grown only in St. James Parish, one of the many sub-divisions of the State. The population of Louisiana is made up almost entirely of sugar planters, their employes, and persons connected with some branch or other of the sugar industry.

The planters, who represent the best element in the State, have ever been Democrats of the stanchest type, as were their fathers. The Republican in Louisiana was always looked down upon.

Every one is acquainted with the story of the action on the sugar duty in Washington. That alone meant great injury to the sugar industry of Louisiana, but then the bounty, which had been paid to the sugar planters as an incentive to the growing of cane, was abolished.

Every Louisianian foresaw the outcome. There was no hope for the State until a Republican National ticket was elected. The planters visited Washington in a body and conferred not only with Mr. Wilson, author of the new Tariff bill, and the Sugar Committee of Congress, but with the President himself. They appealed for their State and prayed that ruin might not be visited upon her. But a deaf ear was turned to the supplicants. The Wilson bill became a law, Louisiana planters lost their bounty and they blamed the Democrats for their apparent ruin. Since the new tariff went into effect, the planters have not made more than running expenses with their plantations, and a number have lost considerable amounts.

Bolt from the Democracy.

The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, composed of all the big sugar producers of the State, toward the end of the year 1894 bolted the Democratic Party. As the majority of the other citizens of the State depended on the sugar industry, or some branch of it, for their existence, thousands of other voters joined the planters in forswearing allegiance to Democracy. In consequence, the State is to-day pretty evenly divided in the matter of party preference. Competent judges declare that Republicans are in the majority.

Richard McCall, the proprietor of the McManor plantation, at McCall, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, and his cousin, Henry McCall, who owns the Evan Hall plantation, immediately adjoining, were in this city a few days ago, guests at the Hotel Marlborough. Richard McCall had something to say in the way of a forecast.

The McManor and Evan Hall plantations are two of the largest in the State, and the cousins are two of the most prominent men in Louisiana. While both were stanch Democrats, they are to-day Republicans, and will vote for McKinley at the coming election. They now believe in protection and the ensuing prosperity. This is what Richard McCall said:

"If an honest vote could be secured in Louisiana the returns of the coming election would show the State to be overwhelmingly Republican. An honest vote in Louisiana, however, something unheard of, and defeat is quite possible. The new election law may insure a fair count, but I have my doubts regarding it. Men who ought to know are nevertheless predicting Republican victory on election day."

Under a New Election Law.

The election law to which Mr. McCall referred goes into effect for the first time on Nov. 3. While it savors of honesty, Louisianians who know something of politics declare that "you can get around it just as you can get around any other law for the protection of the ballot box." The law declares that every voter must possess sufficient intelligence to read his ballot. It requires the Commissioners to be sworn to do their duty and give a fair election. Its other provisions are similar to those of the old law.

The ignorant cannot cast a ballot, but that by no means deprives the Republicans of the negro vote. The majority of the plantations in Louisiana have schoolhouses, where the negroes learn all that they would in one of the New-York City public schools. Teachers are employed by the owners of the plantations, and education is compulsory. The plantation negro who cannot read and write is a rarity. Many Louisiana negroes are as familiar with French and Spanish as they are with their native tongue.

Reports from the various parishes in Louisiana indicate a big Republican majority.

PRINCE OF SAVOY'S DANCE.

Entertained 170 Philadelphians Who Had Been Polite to Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—During his visit to Philadelphia, the young Prince of Savoy has been the recipient of much hospitality, and that he might, in a measure, return the courtesies extended him, to-night gave a dance at the Stratford Hotel.

The dancing was in the tea room of the hotel, and supper was served in the adjoining smoking room. Both apartments were handsomely decorated with flowers and plants. About 170 invitations were sent. The Prince was assisted in receiving his guests by Mrs. John Thompson Spencer.

Previous to the dance the Prince was the guest of ex-Minister to Italy William Potter, at a small dinner at the Union League Club. During his visit here, the Prince of Savoy has made many friends, as every one who is brought into contact with him are attracted by his unaffected manners and the entire absence of snobbishness in his bearing.

Took Morphine to Ease Pain and Died.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 28.—Heyward Bogert, a young society man, died at the home of Mrs. Desborough, on Central Avenue, this afternoon, it is believed, from an overdose of morphine taken to ease neuralgic pains, from which he had been suffering. He was twenty-four years of age, and the son of Mrs. Henry Paul of Trenton.

Gave Birth to Quadruplets.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Fred Gardner of Cheektowaga, a suburb of this city, gave birth to four children last night, three girls weighing six pounds each, and one boy weighing four pounds. All are doing well. Some time ago Mrs. Gardner gave birth to twins.

Edgar Thomson Works Resume.

BRADDOCK, Penn., Oct. 28.—The Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at this place, will resume operations to-morrow morning in all departments, giving employment to more than 2,000 men. The works have been practically closed for a month.

MAYOR GLEASON'S CITIZENSHIP

The Attorney General Declines to Test His Title to Office.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Attorney General Hancock has declined to bring an action to test Patrick Jerome Gleason's title to the office of Mayor of Long Island City.

Gleason was elected last Fall. He took out naturalization papers in 1867. Since being elected Mayor of Long Island City the last time he found that when he took out his original papers he had stated his age wrongly. In September last Mr. Gleason again took out naturalization papers. A committee of citizens of Long Island City made application to the Attorney General asking him to bring an action to oust Gleason from office on the ground that he was not a citizen, and therefore ineligible when he was elected Mayor last Fall. The Attorney General holds that such a proceeding as the applicants desire to be brought is not the proper method in which to test Gleason's title to the office. In his opinion Attorney General Hancock says:

"It appears that an action has been commenced in the United States court to cancel the first certificate of naturalization issued in 1867, upon the ground that it was improperly issued. The question to consider upon this application is whether the regularity of the proceedings admitting Gleason to citizenship can be attacked in a quo warranto action brought by the Attorney General in the name of the people of the State, or whether such proceedings must be vacated, if at all, by an action brought directly for that purpose. I am satisfied that the record of naturalization, when regular upon its face, is conclusive if attacked in a collateral action. The record in this case holds good until annulled by an action brought for that purpose, and would be conclusive in a suit of quo warranto brought by the Attorney General, such as certain citizens of Long Island City have requested me to bring to test Mr. Gleason's title to his office. The court, no doubt, in a proper action, has the power to cancel a certificate of naturalization. In such an action the question would be presented whether fraud, imposition, or intentional deception had been practiced by the person admitted to citizenship; but this issue must be tried in a suit or proceeding instituted for that purpose, and not in a collateral action.

"The learned counsel for the petitioners has urged that the second certificate of naturalization is a conclusive adjudication that at the time of his application for admission on Sept. 29 last he was an alien, a subject of Great Britain and Ireland, and then renounced his allegiance to such sovereign; and that his certificate of naturalization of 1867 would not be admissible as evidence to controvert those facts. The answer to this proposition is that the original certificate stands unimpeached as a matter of record, and until reviewed and canceled in a proper action brought for that purpose the record is of full force and validity. If he were a citizen when the certificate of September, 1896, was issued, or to consider the regularity and validity of the certificates of naturalization in an action brought in the nature of quo warranto should be denied, leaving the action already commenced to be prosecuted to a final termination."

SCOFFS AT PROPHET HICKS.

Major Dunwoody Says His Election Day Weather Forecast Is Valueless.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—"Election day will be bright and pleasant," said the Rev. Irl B. Hicks, the weather forecaster, yesterday. "In the western part of the country," he continued, "there will be severe storms. We will catch their disturbances ourselves during the last three days of October, but they will spend their fury before election day."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Speaking of the alleged forecast of the weather on election day, given out by Prophet Irl B. Hicks of St. Louis, Major Dunwoody, the official forecaster of the Weather Bureau, said today:

"Nobody on earth can tell what the weather will be next Tuesday. By next Saturday every weather indication that we have to-day will have passed away.

This man Hicks is one of a great many characters who are scattered throughout the country, and who pretend to foretell the weather anywhere from a week to a month ahead. As a matter of fact, the storm to which he alludes is passing from west to east, instead of from east to west, as would be inferred from the dispatches. The western part of the country is vast enough to contain all kinds of weather, so Hicks's prediction of stormy weather on election day may be verified, and as for a storm in St. Louis within the next few days, the Weather Bureau itself has predicted that."

SPECIAL ELECTION PRAYER.

To be Read in the Churches of Bishop Satterlee's Diocese.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A special election prayer, prepared by the Right Rev. Bishop Saterlee, the new Episcopal Bishop of Washington, will be read in all the churches in this diocese next Sunday. This is said to be the first prayer of its kind in the history of the Church in America. It is as follows:

"Most gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee for the people of these United States in general that Thou wouldst be pleased to deepen in them a sense of their responsibility as citizens of the Commonwealth; to graft in their hearts the conviction that the right of suffrage is a trust from their country and from Thee, and to direct and prosper all their actions at this present time to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of the Church, the safety, honor, and welfare of the people; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors upon the best and surest foundations; that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations.

"These and all the other necessities for them, for us and Thy whole Church, we humbly beg, in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ, our most blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen!"

LIVES THAT ENDED VIOLENTLY.

A Man in Love Shot Himself, A Sick Woman Strangled Herself.

LEBANON, Conn., Oct. 28.—Lewis Kember, a peddler, twenty years old, boarded with Morris Velansky, a farmer, near here. While Velansky was in his barn last night, Kember entered the barn, and, without saying anything, shot Velansky through the chest. He walked a quarter of a mile to a neighbor's house and dropped on the front doorstep. His condition is critical. Kember's body was found to-day near the barn. He had shot himself through the head. He was infatuated with Mrs. Velansky.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Hannah L. Hutchins, an invalid, aged seventy, the widow of Clark Hutchins, committed suicide in bed to-day by strangling herself with a piece of cloth during the absence of her nurse.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Oct. 28.—Henry Balsley of this city walked off the steamer Frank Woods last night between this port and Milwaukee and was drowned before the steamer could be stopped. He is thought to have committed suicide.

Fayerweather Case Postponed.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Arguments on the Fayerweather will case before the Court of Appeals has by consent of counsel and the Court been postponed until Nov. 30. The case had been set down for argument to-day.

WANT QUICKER TRAINS.

North Side Citizens Delayed Too Long at 129th Street.

The recently adopted through train system on the east side Manhattan Elevated Railway is condemned by residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards as worse than the old or fare system, with a change of cars at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. At the last meeting of the Taxpayers' Alliance, composed of about twenty-eight delegates from the various associations on the north side, this question was discussed, and a committee composed of Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade; Col. James A. Goulden, President of the Alliance, and Assemblyman W. W. Niles was appointed to interview George Gould of the elevated railway. The committee met Mr. Gould last Monday, and explained to him that while under the old system passengers had had to change cars at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thereby lose considerable time, no particular advantage in either time or convenience had been gained by the through trains. Instead of using the time at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street in walking over platforms from the Third Avenue trains to those that ran through One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thence over the bridge, the committee argued that the passengers now had to wait in trains at the station for any length of time that suited the convenience of the railway employes. This was generally greater than the time consumed in walking from one train to another.

The committee suggested as a remedy that a second switch be put in at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, between Third and Second Avenues. This would prevent the congestion arising from trains having to run over a single track. By this means, they said, express trains could be run through to and from the north side, making no stops between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets. Mr. Gould promised to give the matter his attention, and to meet the committee in conference soon after election.

MORE GOLD FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Teutonic Brings Over $3,000,000 to This Port.

On the steamship Teutonic, which arrived yesterday, was $3,196,100 in gold. It was for Lazard Frères, $1,522,900; W. H. Crossman & Bro., $507,640; Ohio Valley National Bank of Cincinnati, $103,000; Bank of British North America, $408,060; National City Bank, $229,500; to order, $335,000.

Counting gold that was received at Boston and San Francisco, the arrivals of the metal in this country since Aug. 3 amount to nearly $89,000,000. Muller, Schall & Co. will to-day receive $500,000 in gold on the steamship Seguranca, from Havana.

At the Sub-Treasury $500,000 in gold was received "for examination," so that there is no gain for the United States' supply of the standard metal. The net gold of the Treasury was yesterday $119,947,627, a loss since Tuesday of $236,305. At the Assay Office mine gold receipts showed no indication that the metal is hoarded when produced.

"It's a banner day with us," said Leopold Zimmermann of Zimmermann & Forshay, the bullion dealers. "We have filled orders for all over the country for more than $3,000,000 of American double eagles, eagles, and half eagles, at premiums of ¼ for large sums and ⅜ for small lots. Our customers are bankers; their customers are people who cannot be convinced that there is no excuse for hoarding."

SHOT AT THE HIGHWAYMAN.

Adventure of Two Young Men in a Wagon with Two Robbers.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Clifford Applegate and George Anderson, two young clerks, were coming back from Bonhamtown last night. Applegate's father had warned him about the lonely road, and had given a revolver to him. The pistol was uncomfortable in his hip pocket, and he shifted it to his coat pocket.

A few minutes afterward, a man stepped out of the bushes by the roadside and grabbed the horse's head. A second man jumped up on the wagon wheel. He had a club, which he brandished freely. He called for their money. They fell off the seat backward, to avoid the club, and because they were scared. Applegate's revolver fell out of his pocket to the floor of the wagon. He hadn't thought of it before.

"I've dropped my pocketbook," he said, and felt for the revolver.

"Pick it up, and be quick about it," the man replied. Applegate's hand found the pistol and he raised it and fired. The man fell back in the road, saying that he was shot. The horse jumped at the report and jerked away from the man at the bridle, and ran down the road.

The young men did not wait to see whether the robber was badly hurt or not. A club was found at the place to-day.

Killed by Runaway Horses.

George H. Mott, twenty-eight years old, of 854 West Fourteenth Street, who is a driver for the Siegel-Cooper Company, left his team of horses attached to a delivery wagon in front of 206 West Ninety-sixth Street at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while he went into the house to deliver some goods. During Mott's absence, the horses became frightened and ran away toward Amsterdam Avenue, where Walter Menges, six years old, of 206 West Ninety-sixth Street, was playing with some companions. Walter was struck on the head by the hoof of one of the horses and fell unconscious to the roadway. The child died during the afternoon. Mott was arrested and furnished bail for appearance before the Coroner.

Phosphorus Caused Alarm.

Seeing smoke coming from the cellar of 427 East Fifty-second Street, John Rottner, who lives in the same street, rushed down and discovered that it was arising from a can of phosphorous that was on a window ledge near the gas meter. He grabbed the can and ran into the street, where it ignited with a puff.

The house where it was found is owned by George Merkel. He thought that an attempt at incendiarism had been made. The police failed to discover any grounds for that belief, and think the stuff had been used to poison rats.

Elevator Boy Crushed to Death.

The accidental death of Joseph Leon, an elevator boy at the Hotel New Netherland, was reported at the Coroner's Office yesterday morning by Coroner Hoeber. The accident had been reported to the Coroner at his home, on Tuesday night, by Dr. Dillon Brown of 40 East Fifty-seventh Street. Leon, who was twenty years old, and who had been working only one day at the hotel, was found crushed between the bottom of the shaft and the baggage elevator. It is thought that he was out of the elevator and looking down the shaft when the car struck him.

Meeting of Nail Manufacturers.

The monthly meeting of the National Cut and Wire Nail Manufacturers' Association was held Tuesday at the Waldorf. Fifteen districts were represented. The issues of the campaign and the condition of the trade were thoroughly discussed. Several of the members expressed themselves as confident that McKinley would be elected. It was announced after the meeting that the output for November would depend upon the result of the election.

May Expand Central American Trade.

A telegram received in this city yesterday stated that a three-thousand-ton steamship left Seattle, Washington, for Ocos, San Jose de Guatemala, Champerico, Acajutla, and La Libertad. It was not announced whether this is to be a permanent venture or not. It is believed, however, that the Central American trade to and from Puget Sound will expand rapidly, and that with the further development of this trade will come important coffee transactions.

AS SEEN BY DR. BARTH

A FAMOUS GERMAN EDITOR ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

After an Eight Weeks' Trip Through the Country He Is Convinced that McKinley Will Be Triumphantly Elected—Impressed by All He Saw, He Wonders at the Progress of Education and the Patriotism of the Press.

When the financial centres of Europe were first shocked by the rumors that the American people were about to adopt a policy of repudiation and establish a Government pledged to the free coinage of silver, Dr. Theodore Barth of Berlin, member of the Reichstag for Hirschberg, in Silesia, and editor and proprietor of Die Nation, a paper of national repute in the world of political economy, decided to visit the United States in the interests of his paper and judge for himself of the situation. He was no stranger to the country, having spent four months here ten years ago, and as many weeks in 1893.

When Dr. Barth arrived here, eight weeks ago, he was informed that the West and South were solid for silver, and that the situation was grave. Conflicting statements confronted him on all sides, and he determined to take a trip through the country and be guided by his own impressions.

"When I landed," said Dr. Barth last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "I was very much impressed with the difficulty of the situation; but my experience of the process of education going on has shown me that there is nothing to fear. The progress has been remarkable. Not equally so in all places, of course; but still, as a whole, most astonishing. Two months ago I feared, after a week or two I only wondered, and to-day I am convinced that McKinley will be elected by the largest majority ever given to a Presidential candidate. There is no room for doubt. I should not be surprised if he obtained two-

SCHOOLBOYS AT FOOTBALL

MAKE-UP OF THIS YEAR'S CRACK TEAMS.

Youths in the Interscholastic Association Who Are Doing Good Work on the Gridiron—Regular Schedule Adopted by the Private Schools—Berkeley Boys Confident of Retaining the Championship—Seven Teams in Local League.

Football in the private preparatory schools of this city and vicinity has become of more importance each season for several years. At first the teams played with elevens in their class without any definite schedule, but as interest increased and the rivalry of the schools grew keen the football elevens received more attention and regular schedules of games were adopted for each season.

Berkeley, Trinity, and Barnard for two years have met strong college class teams. The rivalry in each games has been almost as sharp as the feeling between the leading colleges. The championship of the New-York Interscholastic League in the last three years has gone to the team having the most victories to its credit.

It is by no means certain that the honors will go to Berkeley again this year. Trinity, Barnard, and other institutions have excellent elevens in the field. So far, seven teams have entered in the local league, but, as many other teams are showing up well in practice, there may be a few additional entries. An unusual amount of energy and interest is shown by the students this season, and, as the teams are rather evenly matched, the struggle will be more interesting than ever before in the history of the association.

At the last meeting of the Football Committee of the New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association the schedule was arranged. The seven clubs were divided into two sections, and the first game will be played Tuesday, Oct. 20. The final game deciding the championship will be played Saturday, Nov. 31, and, in case it should result in a tie, another game will be played within the following week.

The schedule is as follows:

First Section.

Oct. 20—Hamilton Institute vs. De La Salle Institute.
Oct. 22—Berkeley School vs. Barnard School.
Oct. 27—Berkeley School vs. Hamilton Institute.
Nov. 5—De La Salle vs. Barnard School.
Nov. 12—Hamilton Institute vs. Barnard School.
Nov. 17—De La Salle Institute vs. Berkeley School.

Second Section.

Oct. 29—Dwight School vs. Trinity School.
Nov. 10—Dwight School vs. Cutler School
Nov. 16—Trinity School vs. Cutler School.
Nov. 31—Championship game. The personnel of four of the teams follows:

Berkeley School.

The Berkeley School eleven, which won the championship pennant last year, is practicing daily at Berkeley Oval under the direction of Capt. Hasbrouck. The loss of Clinton Irwin-Martin, who played right half-back, is most serious. He was the best all-around player in the league. However, Hasbrouck is creditably filling the position at present. He weighs 177 pounds, is stockily built, and is a sure tackler and swift sprinter. He gets in every play, is good in the interference, and, moreover, is the most experienced player in the school.

Pell and Thomas are aspirants for the left end, with the chances in favor of the former. He played in that position for the greater part of last season. He weighs 155 pounds, is a clever tackler, gets down the field well, and carefully guards his end of the line. Thomas is also a hard worker. He weighs 158 pounds, and is nearly six feet in height.

Irvine, at left tackle, is a strong player, his chief strength being his aggressiveness and ability to break up the interference and secure the runner. He weighs 170 pounds, and is about 5 feet 9 inches in height. Mosher, at left guard, is a conscientious worker, though somewhat slow in getting in the interference. He weighs 176 pounds.

Walker is a tower of strength at centre. He snaps the ball back well, and blocks his man in good style. He weighs 175 pounds.

Gilson at right guard is a tall well-built boy weighing 185 pounds and is a young Hercules of the gridiron. He gets into every play and tackles aggressively. Granbury is playing a good game at left tackle and bids fair to hold that position for the season in a creditable manner. He weighs 150 pounds, is a good tackler, and is good at making openings at his position for the backs. At right end A. Boeyson, who weighs 140 pounds, plays a careful game. He is an excellent tackle and interferes and runs well. Paulding, the champion polevaulter of the association, is an aspirant for tackle, but is somewhat lighter and less experienced than Boeyson.

Rice at quarter back handles the team well, but could do better with the signaling. His passing is quick and sure and he tackles sharply. Wiley and Pell are the line well. He weighs 140 pounds. Wiley at left is a fitting companion for Hasbrouck. He weighs 161 pounds, is a speedy sprinter, a good ground gainer, and interferes well. Bien at full back has improved greatly since last Fall. His punting is of very good quality and drop and goal kicking is reliable. He bucks the centre fearlessly and uses excellent judgment in placing the ball. He weighs 155 pounds and is well built. The substitutes are Simington, 168 pounds; Porter, 160 pounds; Erwell, 140 pounds; Crowell, 145 pounds, and C. Boeyson, 143 pounds.

In addition to the association's schedule, Manager Bayne has arranged the following games:

Oct. 21—Westminster School at Dobbs Ferry.
Oct. 24—Deaf Mutes Academy at Berkeley Oval.
Oct. 28—Open.
Oct. 31—Yale Freshmen at Berkeley Oval.
Nov. 3—University of Pennsylvania freshmen at Berkeley Oval.
Nov. 7—St. Paul School at Berkeley Oval.
Nov. 11—Princeton Preparatory at Princeton, N. J.
Thanksgiving Day—St. Paul's School at Berkeley Oval.

The team averages about 175 pounds.

The Berkeley School football eleven has had the services of Gilman Collamore, a former noted Harvard University football player, who is at present playing right end on the Orange A. C.'s eleven and managing that team. Mr. Collamore thinks that Berkeley will again win the championship of the local football league this Fall. When asked for his opinion of the team by THE NEW-YORK TIMES's reporter yesterday, he said:

"At the beginning of the season, the prospects of the Berkeley School for a good eleven were very gloomy. Only two men—Hasbrouck, left end, and Bien, full back—were left from the strong eleven of 1895. The new material was not very promising, and a majority of the men had had very little previous experience in football.

"The eleven is by no means finally made up as yet, and there are several promising men on the second eleven who may step into the places of the men now playing on the first team.

"Hasbrouck and Bien have demonstrated by their work in past seasons their worth as hard, aggressive players. The struggle for tackles lies between Huntington, Thomas, Granberry, and Potter. Nine of them is aggressive and vigorous enough in his play, and the majority are exceedingly slow. Of the guards, Gilson and Irvine, the former is the best man in the line and the heaviest. The latter is a tackle who has recently been moved up to guard.

"Boyesen, at right end, is light and green at present, but is a hard worker, and promises well. Walker, who is at present playing centre, is slow and shows too little fight. As a whole, the forwards are slow and distinctly inferior to the backs. "Ed" Rice, the quarter back, is putting up a fair game in that position, his passing being sure. He does not, however, get into the interference successfully, and has a tendency to fumble at critical moments.

"The half backs, Wiley and Pell, are also given to fumbling, especially the latter. They are both fleet runners and strike the line hard. Pell is surprisingly successful in finding openings in the lines for good gains. Bien is playing the best game of the eleven, especially excelling in bucking the line for splendid gains. He also punts well."

Trinity's Team.

The Trinity team has entered this season with a heavier eleven than that of last year, and Capt. O'Rourke expects to win the banner. The average weight of the team will be 160 pounds, a gain of twelve pounds over last year. The boys have been at practice daily on the Young Men's Christian Association grounds, at Mott Haven, under the instruction of Capt. O'Rourke and Frank Hackett, Columbia '99.

Capt. O'Rourke will play in his old position at full back. He was noted for his splendid work last year, and was considered to be the best full back in the field. He is a brilliant line breaker, and a splendid interferer. He weighs 154 pounds.

W. Brown, at left end, is light for the place, but runs and tackles well. He weighs 140 pounds. D. Brown, who played right guard last year, has been moved over to left tackle, where he is making a very fine showing. He weighs 177 pounds, and uses his weight to great advantage in aggressive as well as defensive work. Blount, at left guard, is the heaviest boy on the team. He weighs over 180 pounds. He is very strong and, despite his great weight, is a fleet runner. Kirbly at centre is a light but a very plucky rush. He blocks effectively and follows the ball well.

Lane is in his old position at right guard and is rapidly assuming his old excellent form. He plays hard and steadily, and is especially effective in blocking centre plays.

Page, who played centre last year, has been shifted to right tackle, where he is putting up a fine game. He won praise from all who saw him play last year, and was considered the best centre rush in the Metropolitan League. He weighs 180 pounds, and is a good runner and fierce tackler. He has the fortunate faculty of breaking through the line and interference, and breaking up plays in short order.

Jackson, at right end, is another veteran player. He filled the position of quarter back last season acceptably, but has proved to be a very promising end. He contrives to get into every play, and tackles fiercely and sure. He weighs 142 pounds.

Taylor is doing well at quarter back. He passes promptly and accurately and follows the interference like an old-timer.

Stromeyer will play at left half this season. He is stockily built, a hard line bucker, and good interferer. He tackles high and throws his opponent heavily. He weighs 148 pounds.

Upton, at right half, is a good addition to the backs, and will go to make it a most formidable combination of clever players. Outside games have been arranged with the Yonkers Athletic Club, the Montclair High School, and the Brooklyn High School elevens.

De La Salle Eleven.

The prospects for a good team at De La Salle are very promising. The eleven is at present practicing at the De La Salle private grounds, at Hunt's Point under the direction of Dr. Bishop, formerly of Rutgers College, and Capt. J. Dean Tilford.

De La Salle will be somewhat light, but the majority of the players are veterans of last season's eleven. It will average about 150 pounds.

Cook is playing a fast game at left end. He is a light man, weighing 132 pounds, but his fine running and tackling insure him the position.

Left tackle is still unfilled satisfactorily. Allen and Bruni being the competing candidates. The former is the more likely aspirant, as he weighs 142 pounds, to Bruni's 138, and is a clear-headed and judicious tackler. Bonner is well placed at left guard, as he played that position last year and is the most reliable man on the rush line. He is aggressive in offense plays, and weighs 152 pounds.

Corrigan is a strong centre and is especially quick in snapping back the ball and getting through the opposing line. He weighs 158 pounds.

Dyer, the old-time right guard, is the heaviest man on the team, tipping the scales at 175 pounds. He is a splendid runner and sure tackler. Hearn is doing well at left tackle, and bids fair to retain his place, in spite of the competition on the part of several anxious substitutes who are boldly bidding for it. Right end is held in turn by Falhaber and Devitt, both of whom are light-weights and swift runners, and especially good in following the ball down the field.

Conlin is quarter back, and does his duty dexterously and decisively. He is a sure tackler and speedy runner. Weight, 138 pounds.

Manning at right half is a stocky, hard running back, and may be relied upon for gains and sure tackles. He weighs 165 pounds. His side partner, Brennan, at left half, is a good line-breaker and swift sprinter. He weighs 154 pounds.

Capt. Tilford is the lightest man on the eleven, but is undoubtedly the best all-around player. He storms the centre for good gains and punts the pigskin in fine style. He is a sure tackler and goal kicker, and in practice manages to drop kicks from the twenty-five-yard line without apparent effort. He is about six feet two inches in height and weighs about 132 pounds. Capt. Tilford is sanguine of his team's success.

Dwight's Gridiron Gladiators.

The Dwight School eleven is rapidly rounding into championship form, judging by its splendid showing last week against the St. Austin's and Hamilton Institute teams, defeating them by the scores of 10 to 0, and 24 to 12.

The Dwight team is being carefully coached and trained by G. Mullally, Yale, '97, and "Demon" Smith of the Elizabeth Athletic Club, and Capt. Cameron. Wylie, at left end, is good at guarding off runs round his end, and follows the ball well. He is at least 6 feet tall, and weighs 140 pounds. Leibold will play left tackle. He is a new man to the team, but is playing a praiseworthy game. His weight is 130 pounds. The Dorkeyes and Slosson are strong linesmen, and weigh 145 and 155 pounds, respectively.

Brisley is a light candidate for right guard, but has filled that capacity capably, so far. Weight 135 pounds. Mullally, who is a brother of the Yale coach, is a promising player. He weighs 140 pounds, and is a sure tackle.

Adler is a veteran player, but somewhat out of practice. He played well in last week's games, and bids fair to hold his place. Vinton, another veteran, is playing a fine game at quarter back. He is accurate in passing the ball, and manages to get into the interference in an able manner.

Bogart, at right half, is filling his former station, and doing decidedly good work. He works well in harness with McCord, the left half, and also attends to his multifarious duties as manager of the eleven. Cameron, the full back and Captain, is a pretty punter and good ground gainer, and weighs 160 pounds.

HARD WORK FOR YALE MEN.

Spirited Football Game Played in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—The Elizabeth Athletic Club scored against Yale in this afternoon's game between the two elevens and claimed another touch-down. The score of the game was 12 to 6.

The visitors kept the ball on Yale territory most of the time throughout the game. When the first half closed the ball was inside of Yale's ten-yard line. Rodgers and Chamberlain scored touch-downs for Yale in this half, Rodgers making the first on a centre play, and Chamberlain dropping on a blocked kick of Cobb's.

In the second half the Elizabeth men got through the Yale line at will, four of Hinkey's kicks being blocked. The Yale backs were unable to gain and finally a blocked kick landed the ball at Yale's ten-yard line. Smith dashed through the centre and put the ball on the goal line. Elizabeth claimed a touch-down, but it was not allowed by the referee.

Another of Hinkey's kicks was blocked and the ball rolled behind the goal. Kohler fell on the ball, but the referee decided that the ball had rolled outside of the bounds before going back of the goal. The visitors declined to continue the game for a moment after this decision, but at last started to play again. Knapp made a touch-down and Stillman kicked a goal.

Neither side was able to make any large gains after this, and the game closed with the score 12 to 6 in favor of Yale.

The visitors strongly claimed the first touch-down on the ground that Smith took the ball over the line. The line-up follows:

Yale.	Position.	Elizabeth.
Bass	Left end	McCauley
Rodgers	Left tackle	Williams
Murray	Left guard	Trafton
Chamberlain	Centre	Stillman
Chadwick	Right guard	Shaefer
Murphy (Capt.)	Right tackle	Coe
Connor	Right end	Kohler
Fincke	Quarter back	Demise
Goodwin, Mills	Left half back	Knapp (Capt.)
Benjamin	Right half back	Smith
Hinkey	Full back	Cobb, English

Touch-downs—Rodgers, Chamberlain, Knapp. Goals—Hinkey, (2,) Stillman. Referee—Mr. Dewitt, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Kellogg, Elizabeth. Linesman—Messrs. Hull (Yale) and Knapp (Elizabeth.

A REORGANIZATION PLAN

MR. MORRISON'S IDEA FOR CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCKHOLDERS.

His Proposition Is that the Holders of Stock Subscribe for New Bonds Equal to the Present Indebtedness to the Government When the Government Forecloses, Then Stockholders' Committee Can Buy in the Road.

Louis W. Morrison, a broker at 44 Broadway, has requested holders of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad to send him their names and addresses and a statement of their holdings. He also promises a statement of interest to the stockholders. At the office of Mr. Morrison yesterday, the reasons for his action and its prompting were not given, on the plea that the plans were not completed. There was, however, a typewritten circular addressed "to the stockholders" of the Central Pacific Railroad, which stated that the conviction was forced on every stockholder that it was necessary to adopt active measures for the protection of their interests. They were satisfied that the present condition of the road was due, not to natural causes, but to the management under its lease of ninety years to the Southern Pacific Company. Its entire future depends on some efficient plan of reorganization. Abrogation of the lease to the Southern Pacific Company and the meeting of the liabilities to the United States according to their tenor, are instanced as a basis for reorganization. These results, the address says, are mutually dependent and their accomplishment is a pre-requisite to the resumption of full dividends on the stock. The proposition is that the stockholders shall subscribe for the new issues of bonds to the amount of the present firsts and Government debts, less bonds exchanged. The road shall thereupon be foreclosed by the Government and bought in by a committee of stockholders for a new company, which shall issue the 4 per cents to the present stockholders upon their subscriptions.

Stockholders are urged to rally before the meeting of Congress in order to defeat the measure of the Southern Pacific Company, which is pending, and which proposes to perpetuate its control over the property.

In the absence of President Collis P. Huntington no one at the offices of the Southern Pacific Company would talk of the endeavor to rally the stockholders of the Central Pacific for concerted action toward reorganization. Ignorance of Mr. Morrison's call was professed with an expression of doubt as to his ability to carry out his plan.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S REPORT.

Corporation's Plan to Enable Employes to Buy Its Stock Succeeds.

Operations of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1896, are shown in these tables:

DECREASE IN ASSETS.

Bonds owned	$1,398,371.72

INCREASE IN LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	2,500,000.00
Funded debt	7,383,925.00
Dividends accrued, not due	62,500.00
Insurance fund	78,191.51
Surplus dividend fund	100,725.43
Total	$10,125,341.94
Betterment fund	422,500.00
Increase in profit and loss account	50,000.00
Total, to be accounted for	$11,996,213.66

INCREASE IN ASSETS.

Road and equipment	$2,413,968.39
Material and supplies	518,448.49
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute securities	4,785,756.66
Stocks returned	22,745.23
Net assets	304,050.09
Assets in insurance fund	78,191.51
Assets in surplus dividend fund	100,725.43
Total	$8,223,885.80

DECREASE IN LIABILITIES.

Net liabilities	$3,772,327.86
Total accounted for	$11,996,213.66

The corporation's scheme to enable employes to purchase its stock is a success. Shares can be purchased on installments of $5 a month, 4 per cent. interest is paid on deposits, and 5 per cent. dividends on stock.

The company is building a one-million-bushel elevator at New-Orleans.

Now on a Paying Basis.

The Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Company's statements for September show that each is on a paying basis, in spite of a decrease of income. Thus it appears that while the gross receipts of the Reading were $1,801,853—$129,707 less than for the corresponding period of 1895—it had a surplus of $383,784. The Coal and Iron Company has a surplus of $10,622 on gross receipts of $2,171,411, a decrease from September, 1895, of $173,849, when there was a deficit of $301,694.

Railroad Men and Maters.

—The outstanding and unpaid coupons of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company for interest which matured prior to March 1, 1895, upon the 100-year bonds, Maryland and Washington Division bonds, Clinch Valley Division bonds and adjustment mortgage bonds, will be purchased by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York on and after this date at their face value for account of the executive reorganization committee.

—W. D. Barbour & Co., and the other firms, who are managing the interests of those holders of 6 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad who are dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization, may perfect their scheme of hostility today.

—The general balance sheet of the Third Avenue Railroad Company of Sept. 30, 1896, showed a cost of road and equipment $14,414,083, and other items of assets aggregating $16,321,856. There was $14,000,000 of capital stock and funded debt and a surplus to balance liabilities of $167,580.

—Passenger agents report that there will be an unusually large Winter tourist business to California and points in the South after Nov. 3. Many are waiting to cast their ballots before leaving home for their Winter outing.

—A rumor that a plan was maturing by which the Pennsylvania Railroad would absorb the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad was denied yesterday by President A. L. Hopkins of the last-named company.

—The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association have decided to prepare a scheme for bringing into the association the transportation lines on the great lakes which now belong to an independent organization—the Association of Lake Lines.

—The Illinois Central Railroad Company's new docks, the Stuyvesant Docks, named after Stuyvesant Fish of New-York, who is President of the company, were dedicated yesterday. They are free to freight over the Illinois Central.

—Freight Traffic Manager J. A. Monroe of the Union Pacific Railroad will not accept the position on the Board of Administration of the Western Freight Association to which he was recently elected.

—The Wabash statement for September shows net earnings $336,832, with a decrease from Sept. 1, 1895, of $115,530 in gross earnings, and $111,263 in operating expenses.

—The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad will be in operation between Kansas City and the Gulf of Mexico before March, 1897.

—The Chesapeake and Ohio, in September, had $290,355 of net earnings, an increase over last year of $29,104, with operating expenses increased $9,241.

Divorce for Marie Dressler.

Marie Dressler (Mrs. George F. Hoppert) was granted a divorce yesterday by Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court. Her husband was formerly Treasurer of the Lillian Russell Company. They were married in 1894 while Miss Dressler was acting in "Giroflé-Girofla" with Miss Russell. The janitress of 267 West Forty-fifth Street testified that Mr. Hoppert had been living in the house with a woman who passed as his wife for many months. She said Marie Dressler was not the woman.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:25	Sun sets...5:00	Moon rises..11:32 P. M.

HIGH WATER OCT. 29.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
12:14 A. M.	12:28 A. M.	2:17 A. M.
12:30 P. M.	12:48 P. M.	2:37 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 29.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Boyne	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
El Monte	New-Orleans	Oct. 24
Michigan	London	Oct. 16
Panama	Bordeaux	Oct. 15
Seguranca	Havana	Oct. 24
Siberian	Glasgow	Oct. 16
Willehad	Bremen	Oct. 10

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Oct. 22
Campania	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Corinthian	Gibraltar	Oct. 15
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Oct. 27
Grangense	Para	Oct. 18
Kansas City	Swansea	Oct. 16
Prussia	Hamburg	Oct. 18
St. Louis	Southampton	Oct. 24

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

Concho	Galveston	Oct. 24
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Oct. 28
City of Augusta	Savannah	Oct. 28
Flaxman	St. Lucia	Oct. 23
Hesperia	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Island	Copenhagen	Oct. 15
La Bourgogne	Havre	Oct. 24
Niagara	Nassau	Oct. 27
Taormina	Havre	Oct. 24
Tower Hill	London	Oct. 17

SUNDAY, NOV. 1.

Behmhor	Gibraltar	Oct. 15
Critic	Dundee	Oct. 18
El Sud	New-Orleans	Oct. 27
Fulda	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
Finance	Colon	Oct. 25
Martello	Hull	Oct. 17
Orinoco	Bermuda	Oct. 29

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Excelsior	Oct. 29	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	Oct. 29	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Edam	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	Oct. 30	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Mexico	Oct. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Rio Grande	Oct. 30	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
British Queen	Oct. 31	Antwerp	22 State St.
Knickerbock'r	Oct. 31	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Alene	Oct. 31	Kingston	24 State St.
Marengo	Oct. 31	Newcastle	22 State St.
Ontario	Oct. 31	London	22 State St.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	Oct. 31	Jacks'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 4	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Siberian	Nov. 4	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Nov. 4	N'pl's, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
Orinoco	Nov. 5	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Nov. 5	Pernam'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
State of Cal'a	Nov. 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Nov. 7	Jeremie	24 State St.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Fraye	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Grangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	8S Gold St.
Campania	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

New-York Wednesday, Oct. 28. Arrived.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Coleman, Santos Sept. 28, Rio Janeiro Oct. 1, and St. Lucia 13th, with mdse. to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS San Marcos, Risk, Galveston Oct. 21, and Key West 24th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Oct. 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 7:05 A. M. to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen Oct. 20 and Southampton 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Pohle, Genoa Oct. 15, Naples 16th, and Gibraltar 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:13 P. M. to-day.

SS Old Dominion, Bikeman, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Gonaives Oct. 6, Port au Prince 7th, Petit Goave 8th, Kingston 9th, Belize 12th, Livingston 16th, Porte Cortez 16th, Black River 19th, St. Ann's Bay 21st, Kingston 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. to-day.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 28, 9:30 P. M., east, fresh, cloudy, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS New-York, for Southampton; Saint Hubert, for London.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—SS Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New-York Oct. 14 for Glasgow, passed Malin Head to-day.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Oct. 14 for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York Oct. 17 for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Kelteren, from Altona for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, from Victoria, Brazil, sld. from Bahia for New-York Oct. 24.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from New-York Oct. 8, arr. at Amsterdam Oct. 25.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from New-York Oct. 11, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Empress of India, (Br.,) Capt. Pybus, from Vancouver Oct. 12, arr. at Yokohama yesterday.

SS Matteawan, (Am.,) Capt. Beynon, from New-York Oct. 14, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from Bremen for New-York, sld. from Southampton at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Mount Sirion, (Br.,) Capt. Ironside, from New-York, via Port Said, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Eiffel Tower, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, for New-York, sld. from Southpton to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 3 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 9:40 A. M. to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Lighthouse Board has given notice that, on or about Nov. 1, light vessel No. 1, now moored in 54 feet of water off Port Royal entrance, outside of Martin's Industry Shoal, South Carolina, and about 15 miles ENE ⅝ E from Tybee Lighthouse, Georgia, will be permanently withdrawn from this station, and temporarily replaced by Relief Light Vessel No. 29. Relief Light Vessel No. 29 will show two fixed white reflector lights, but during thick or foggy weather she will sound a bell, struck by hand, instead of a twelve-inch steam whistle. The vessel has two masts, schooner rigged, but differs from Light Vessel No. 1 in having a white hull with "Relief" in black letters on each side, "No. 29" in black on each quarter, and in not having a smoke-stack between the masts. On or about Dec. 1 steam Light Vessel No. 53, now off Frying Pan Shoals, North Carolina, will be permanently established on Martin's Industry Station, and Light Vessel No. 29 will be withdrawn. Light Vessel No. 53 will show, the same as Light Vessel No. 1, two fixed white reflector lights, but each at a height of 87⅓ feet above the sea, and the lights will be visible 11¼ miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea. She has two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, masthead black, with a black circular iron cagework at each. The hull will be red, with "Martin's Industry" on each side in large white letters, and "No. 53" in white on each quarter. A black smokestack and the fog signal are between the masts. During thick or foggy weather the fog signal will be the same as on the present light vessel, viz.: A twelve-inch steam whistle, sounding blasts of 6 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 54 seconds. Also that on or about Nov. 8, Light Vessel No. 53, now moored about 2½ miles to the southward and eastward of the outer eighteen-foot spot of Frying-Pan Shoals, making off from Cape Fear, seacoast of North Carolina, will be withdrawn from and permanently replaced on this station by Light Vessel No. 1. Light Vessel No. 1 will show, the same as Light Vessel No. 53, two fixed white reflector lights, but each at a height of 44 feet above the sea, and the lights will be visible 12 miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea. She has two masts, schooner rigged, mastheads black, with a hoop iron cagework day mark at each. The hull will be yellow, with "Frying-Pan Shoals" in large black letters on each side, and "No. 1" in black on each quarter. A black smokestack and the fog signals are between the masts. During thick or foggy weather the fog signal will be the same as on the present light vessel, viz.: A twelve-inch steam whistle, sounding blasts of 5 seconds' duration, separated by alternate silent intervals of 10 and 40 seconds.

Anchorage Buoy Removed.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District notifies mariners that the iron spar anchorage buoy, painted white, with letter "A" in black on two sides, which was established Sept. 30, 1896, in 75 feet of water, about 2,300 feet east of Robbin's Reef Lighthouse, New-York Upper Bay, has been removed. The buoy was moored on the following bearings: Liberty Enlightening the World, NNE ½ E; upper dock, railroad terminal docks, Bay Ridge, SE; Robbin's Reef Lighthouse, W.

The fixed red lantern which was established on a schooner sunk on the southerly side of the channel of the Raritan River, about half way between Keasbey's Landing and Ostrander's Dock, was discontinued on Oct. 27. The wreck has been stripped of her masts, which formerly projected into the channel, and the hull now lies well up on the flats out of the channel. Keasbey's Landing NE, ¼ N; Kearney's Lower Dock, SW, ¾ S; Western Jetty Port Light No. 1, W, SW ¾ W.

Naval Architects to Meet.

The fourth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will be held in the Auditorium, at 12 West Thirty-first Street, on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 12 and 13. Papers on naval architecture will be read by Commodore W. T. Sampson, United States Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Lewis Nixon, manager of the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J.; Sommers N. Smith, manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, United States Navy; H. De B. Parsons, Henry W. Cramp, Philadelphia; Chief Constructor Hichborn, United States Navy; P. L. Du Bosque, Engineer Floating Equipment, Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Frank B. King, Hugo Hammar, James Swan, Massacusetts Institute of Technology; Assistant Naval Constructor T. F. Ruhm, United States Navy, and Prof. George E. Dermott of Cornell University. A banquet will be given at Delmonico's on the evening of Friday, Nov. 13, at which Secretary of the Navy Herbert will be the guest of the society.

For a Public Roof Garden.

Plans will be submitted to the Board of Dock Commissioners at the meeting today for a public roof garden, to be erected over the dock at the foot of East Third Street. The plans have been prepared by Chief Engineer Green and Edward H. Kendall, consulting engineer of the Dock Department. They provide for an ornamental structure, which is to be covered, but open on the sides. Iron girders will be used, and every care will be taken to provide for the safety of the women and children who are expected to frequent the garden.

Dismissed by Dr. Senner.

Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, announced yesterday that he had dismissed from service at Ellis Island Night Matron Hines, Nght Clerk Flynn, John O'Neill, a watchman, and one other employe, whose name the doctor refused to give. The doctor said the removals were made because the officials named had failed to maintain proper discipline.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 31 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normania via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania), and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale"); at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton (letters must be directed "per Berlin"); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamer Maasdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock:

Under an agreement between Frederic P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry C. Rouse, Bondholders' Committee, and a syndicate which is to furnish cash necessary for the purposes of the Committee, holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company have the right to subscribe for new Common Stock of a proposed new corporation, upon the following terms: Preferred stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to their holdings of old Preferred Stock, at $7.50 a share, payable in cash, and to receive in addition new Preferred Stock for such cash payment. Common stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to one-third of their holdings of old Common Stock upon payment of $7.50 in cash on each share of the new Common Stock, receiving with each subscription in addition new Preferred Stock equal to the amount of cash paid.

Stockholders electing to avail of the privilege of subscription may deposit with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York their certificates, duly indorsed, on or before November 30th, 1896, in exchange for receipts, under an agreement between the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York and the syndicate, dated October 10th, 1896, to which reference is hereby made.

Due notice will be given by advertisement and otherwise of the time when cash payments will be required.

New-York, October 10th, 1896.
Central Trust Company of New-York.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 1,000,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
William Babcock, Samuel D. Babcock,
Dumont Clarke, Gustav E. Kissel,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Luther Kountze,
William P. Dixon, Charlton T. Lewis,
David Dows, Jr., Lewis May,
Robert A. Granniss, Theodore Morford,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles R. Henderson, Robert Olyphant,
James J. Hill, William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, James Timpson,
George W. Young.

Underlying Broadway Cable Bonds.
42d St., Man. & St. N. Ave. R. R. 1sts.
FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 5 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R.R.Co.

More than SIXTY PER CENT. of your bonds have been deposited under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement with Central Trust Co., New-York, and Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.

Deposits will be received until November 18, 1896. There is no expectation of an extension of time, and if one should be made a penalty will be imposed.

CHARLES PARSONS, Chairman, 15 Broad St., New-York.
WILLIAM LUMMIS, 40 Wall St., New-York.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York.
CHARLES R. BATT, Nat. Security Bank, Boston.
PHILIP V. R. ELY, 28 State St., Boston.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

The outstanding and unpaid coupons for interest of this Company which matured prior to March 1st, 1895, upon the

100-Year Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Division Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,

will be purchased by the Mercantile Trust Company at its office, 120 Broadway, New-York City, on and after this date at their face value, for account of the Executive Reorganization Committee.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
28th October, 1896.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK.
New-York, Oct. 24, 1896.
87TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per centum, free from tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 2.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 4.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, October 20, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 2d, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen November 5th, proximo.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Oct. 10, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 2, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 3, 1896. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

GERMANIA BANK,
215 Bowery.
New-York, October 23d, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of tax, payable on and after November 2d next.

The transfer books will remain closed to November 3d.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
402 Hudson St.
New-York, October 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on or after November 2 next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date. WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons No. 16, Nov. 1, 1896, of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company GUARANTEE FUND NOTES will be paid on and after that date at the office of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New-York, October 23, 1896.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
New-York, October 28th, 1896.

Dividend.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable November 2d.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
49 Broadway, New-York, October 24, 1896.
126TH DIVIDEND.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Oct. 31st at 12 o'clock, and reopened Nov. 17. THEODORE F. WOOD, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.
Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.

By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AV.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. for election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the company, 234 Fifth Av., on Thursday, November 12th, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE HOME BANK,
303 West 42d St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1896, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 5, 1896, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Estimates for the removal of the pier and appurtenances at the foot of West 12th Street, North River, under Contract No. 552, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon October 30, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for the removal of the piers foot of Jane and Horatio Streets, North River, under Contract No. 551, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon November 2d, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—ESTIMATES FOR DREDGING AT and in Sherman's Creek, on the Harlem River, under Contract No. 553, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon November 10, 1896. For full particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Dodde Medicine Company of the United States, to manufacture proprietary medicines at Buffalo; capital, $30,000. Directors—B. Yates of Buffalo, Francis G. Babcock of Hornellsville, and John A. McKee of Toronto, Ontario.

—J. W. Rockey Company of this city, for the publication and sale of books and periodicals; capital, $2,500. Directors—James W. Rockey, George W. Oram, and Ward A. Thompson.

—The Standard Trading Company of this city, to deal in patents and act as advertising agents; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. C. Beekman, Martin Garrison, and Fannie E. Garrison.

—The Wall Street Messenger Company, to furnish messenger boys in this city; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. Edgar Stuart, J. J. McGrath and Eugene F. McGrath.

—Allen Advertising Company of Yonkers; capital, $150,000. Directors—Frank Seaman of Yonkers, Harry Bentz, Frank S. Presbery, and William B. Owen of this city.

—The Arena and Union Grove Telephone Company of Delaware; capital, $2,000. Directors—W. S. Dickson, B. A. Minor, and F. H. McLean of Arena, and others.

—The Cornucopia Company, to publish periodicals and music in this city; capital, $1,000. Directors—H. L. Luquos, H. M. Tillinghast, and William McM. Speer.

—The Boynton Soap Process Company of this city; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. S. Boynton of Brooklyn, W. Johnson, William J. Janner of this city, and others.

—The National Gramophone Company of Yonkers; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank Seaman of Yonkers, Henry Bentz and William B. Owen of this city.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Stock market less active, nervous, and irregular. Fractional declines generally scored. Call money, opening 10@12 per cent., closed at 6.

The tendency to trade in securities pending the election grows more restricted. Operators closely identified with investment and speculative interests which would profit by improvement are all practically agreed that it is the part of wisdom to stay inactive till the voting is over.

***

On all sides there is agreement, too, that the election is sure to go satisfactorily. Every word of trustworthy advices from the West point to the overwhelming defeat of Bryanism. Cool-headed men are hesitant not because they have any apprehensions over the political prospect. They have urged conservatism, and they have rather welcomed the recent reaction, because they want election returns to have the opportunity to exert normal influences—which would not be possible if on the morning after election everybody should be holding a line of stocks only to grab profits on. Some disposition to get in that shape was shown a little while ago, but the set back this week has apparently induced liquidation enough to remove that threat against a natural market course; and thereat conservative bulls are much gratified.

***

The money market was boosted at the opening of business on the Stock Exchange, call funds getting up to 12 per cent., but rates higher than 6 per cent. do not last, for apparently the strongest banking interests of Wall Street are determined to defeat the manipulating schemes of speculators, who could reap profits out of any scare started by a money squeeze.

***

The bungling Spanish war canard of yesterday had to-day no sequel, beyond plans arranged for the apprehension of the conspirators who concocted the lie. Some of the phases of the incident will probably prove sensational when they get publicity before long in a criminal court, with principals as well as agents getting attention.

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The short interest in the stock market is not much diminished. Old shorts have in some instances been replaced by new ones, but their number is not reduced.

***

In other quarters than the security market merely there is anticipation by alert and informed authorities of prompt and widespread business betterment as soon as the election seals the doom of Bryanism. The Iron Age review of the iron trade aptly puts it for the whole financial, commercial, and industrial world: "The disposition to compare prevailing conditions with those of 1879 is growing."

***

Dealers in gold and in options on gold did a brisk business to-day, though there were indications that much of the volume of gold purchases at this stage of affairs is attributable to transactions made weeks ago. When the hoarding movement first began, calls were sold at a sharper premium than now obtains, and many Wall Street sellers really put themselves short of the calls. Now they buy from others to protect themselves. They have made something of a profit by the transaction. This procedure is so well understood in Wall Street that announcements of heavy trading in gold to-day exerted no effect on the security market.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were :

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Minn. & S. L. 1st pf.1 | St. P. & Omaha pf... ⅞

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs.....	⅞	Gen. Electric.....	⅝
Am. Sug. Refs. pf...1		Ill. Steel Co.....	⅞
At., Top. & S. F. pf...	½	Lake Shore.....	½
Balt. & Ohio.....	½	Louis. & Nash.....	⅞
Bay State Gas.....1		Mo., K. & T. pf....	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	⅝	Mo. Pacific.....	½
Chicago Gas.....	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.....	1½
Ch., Mil. & St. P....	½	N. Y. Central.....	½
Ch., M. & St. P. pf..	½	P. & Rdg., all in. pd.	½
Ch., & N. W.....	¾	Southern Ry. pf.....	⅞
Consol. Gas.....	2½	Tenn. Coal & I.....	⅝
Del. & Hudson.....	½	Wabash pf.....	½
Erie 2d pf.....	⅝	West. Union	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Brook. Union Gas 5s.1½ | Chi. & W. Ind. gen..1¾

BONDS DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. gen..1½	Nor. Pac. 3d t. r.....1
Cent. of N. J. gen'l..1½	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st.1¾
Ches. & Ohio 4½s....1⅛	Or. S. L. & U. N.
Ch. & N. P. 1st t. r..1	con. t. r.....1½
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.1¾	P. & Rdg. 3d pf. inc.
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s.....1	all in. pd.....1⅞
Mo., K. & T., of T. 5s 3	St. P. 1st, So. Minn. Div. 1¼
	U. P., D. & G. 5s....1½

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was active. Call loans were made at 6@12 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

Time money was 9@12 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent. and a small commission for one year. Commercial paper rates nominally 7 per cent. for indorsements and 7½ per cent. for choice single names.

Clearing House exchanges, $97,574,580; balances, $4,604,421; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $207,626.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.85@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95⅛@95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c discount. Boston—Par and 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telepraph, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, 1, to 96; Erie, first preferred, ¾, to 34½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 46⅞; Erie, ½, to 14⅞; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 58⅜; St. Paul, ½ to 73⅞; Reading, ⅜, to 13⅛; New-York Central, ¼, to 96½, and Atchison, ¼, to 14. Pennsylvania sold at 54. British consols declined 1-16, to 108⅝, for money and ⅛ to 108⅝, for the account. Open market price for gold bullion ½d higher, at 77s 11¼d. India Council bills were allotted at an advance of 9-32d per rupee. In Paris rentes closed at 101f. 75c. Exchange on London sold at 25f. 21c.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were practically unchanged. The sales were $17,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106¾@107; $7,500 do, coupon, at 108; $81,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117; $1,500 do, registered, at 116½ and $11,000 5s, coupon, at 111¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	93	..
4s, r., 1907	107	107½
4s, c., 1907	108	108½
4s, r., 1925	116	116½
4s, c., 1925	117	117½
5s, r., 1904	110¼	110¾
5s, c., 1904	111¼	111¾
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103¼	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State bonds $8,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 58.

WAITING ON ELECTION.

Mr. Walter W. Naumburg of Naumburg, Lauer & Co., one of the most prominent firms in Wall Street handling commercial paper, said yesterday in discussing money market conditions:

"In our department of the market we are having just at present almost complete stagnation—the time between now and election is so short and general conditions are such that commercial paper brokers are disposed to do nothing at all. There is virtually no paper being bought or sold.

"And we find very little pressing demand for money. It is not as though a crisis had suddenly become imminent and merchants and business men found themselves unprepared to meet it. People have no large lines of obligations out. They have been getting themselves into shape for some time past, and they are now prepared to meet the election. For this reason there is not the borrowing demand that we have had, nor as large as might be expected.

"As to the outlook for money after the election, there is a great diversity of opinion. Bank officials have two ideas about the matter. Some believe that the return of confidence and the release of hoarded money will give us a very easy market and very cheap money. Others think that certain business revival and the new belief in prosperity that will follow McKinley's election will keep the money market active and that there will be demand enough to prevent any marked decline in rates.

"It is impossible to predict which of these two views will prove to be correct. If we are to judge by what we have had in the past, we will have easy money, for all other such crises have been followed by a plentitude of money. But whether the present situation is like those that have passed is impossible to tell.

"The hoarding tendency is what is most significant now. It is by individuals, and it is by financial institutions. I know of several Western banks whose reserves are now twice their legal requirements—50 per cent. This is common throughout the West. These banks want to have surplus funds in case Mr. Bryan is elected. They want to be safe.

"That has been taking money from the New-York banks. But it will come back as soon as the election is over, and as soon as uncertainty is out of the way. After that there will be plenty of money. But we do not know how big the demand will be."

A LONG, STEADY ADVANCE.

Mr. G. D. L'Huillier of Taintor & Holt said yesterday in talking of the financial outlook:

"The stock market is in splendid condition. I never saw it look better. Possibly there is a bit too much discounting McKinley's election just now, but the market's inherent strength is plainly apparent.

"That is shown by the way in which the Cuban war canard was received on Tuesday. The rumor was enough to create a scare, but the market showed only a slight decline, and that was soon well recovered.

"Money is high. That is one factor that may prevent any further advance of consequence before next Tuesday. But money is not very tight. People want good rates for it, but that is not an unhealthy symptom. And I think there is a general disposition among moneyed men and financial institutions to discourage people from doing extensive discounting in the next few days. I do not think the most important interests want to see prices advance before the election. Considering these things, it seems probable that we will not see higher prices before next Tuesday.

"I do not expect to see any great bulge in quotations after the election. There will probably be many stocks to be sold to the buyers who will then come into the market. But I do expect to see, beginning with Nov. 4, a long, steady advance. It will be on a good foundation, and stocks will mount up surely and with reason.

"When all this political question is out of the way and all fear of repudiation banished we will begin to feel the benefits of natural conditions—of our grain exports, our gold imports, our financial strength, and the manifold other influences that mean prosperity. We have the conditions, and we are only waiting."

INVESTORS ARE READY.

Mr. George H. Squire, Jr., of the Stock Exchange house of Williamson & Co., said yesterday:

"In our particular line—investment securities—there is no better buying demand than there has been for some time. The investors who have shown nervousness as to securities and a disposition to keep out of the market have not changed, and they are not likey to do so. It has been the disposition to wait for the election, and there will be no discounting on the part of these cautious ones.

"But I can say that there is a great quantity of money waiting to be invested just as soon as the political question is settled. There has been a great deal of money locked up, and the hoarding has been done by the class of people who buy securities for investment. That money will all come out, and a great part of it will come to Wall Street to create an investment demand. There will undoubtedly be a great deal of activity in the bond department, and I expect to see good advances in prices.

"And from what I can see now, this demand is going to be for high-priced, gilt-edged securities, rather than in the less 'conservative' issues. The little inquiry there is now seems to be for this kind of bonds.

"What activity there is in the market now is in that class of bonds that are chiefly speculative and that follow the course of the stock market. The dealings in them are about all that constitute the market. And the trading in them is, for the most part, speculative, and not for investment. But after the election you will find that the investment buying will be far larger than this sort of trading, and you will find that the bonds which will be most in demand will be the solid and safe kind, and not of the sort notable because of their fluctuations."

"THE COERCION OF REASON."

Messrs. Watson & Gibson write to stock market customers—who realize how closely political and business conditions are now related—as follows :

"Nothing more destructive to industrial progress can be imagined than this attempt to create friction between the different classes of industrial workers. Does the man who toils in a factory eight hours and goes home free from care enjoy life much less than his employer, who lies awake nights worrying about the inroads of rivals, the money market, collections, extravagant domestic expenditures, &c.? Happiness and contentment in this world are not determined by any class distinctions. There are fully as many carpenters and factory operatives and railway engineers and clerks and bookkeepers who whistle and sing as they go to and fro between their homes and work places as there are of the employer class.

"The writer met a workman last night coming from his country place where he had been doing some garden work. We asked him how he was going to vote, and he said he did not know, that this would be his first vote. We then asked him if he thought that he would gain anything by voting against what we regarded as our interest? If he thought that he would get as much employment and as good pay if votes were cast in favor of an economic policy that would diminish the volume and profits of our business? If he could expect us to employ him unless we were prosperous? Finally he concluded we could not spend money in the country unless we made it in town, and, therefore, that our interests were identical, despite Mr. Bryan's appeal to such as himself to beware of employers who told them how to vote!

"This is the kind and only kind of coercion practised by employers on employés. ...cion practiced by employers on employes. in trade. Some, like the steel-rail makers, common sense, and such reflections as this must occur to honest laboring men who desire steady employment, and who know that bad laws will injure business, and thus diminish the opportunities of employment."

TO-DAY'S IRON AGE REVIEW.

The Iron Age extends to THE NEW-YORK TIMES the courtesy of simultaneously publishing its review of the iron and metal trades. It will say to-day:

"The disposition to compare prevailing conditions with those of 1879 is growing among ironmakers. Then we were doing an enormous export trade, and the country realized suddenly that a few lean years do not kill our enterprise or exhaust our resources. The country, bare of stocks determined our right to replenish, and the result was a wild upward rush of prices.

"It is true that we are not now getting nearly as much for our export products as we did then. It is a fact also that we have a reserve capacity much greater than we had then. Any rapid rise will be checked at once by a rush into production. On the other hand, Europe is too busy in many lines of manufacturing to interfere in our market.

"Though many plans may be revealed in such a comparison, the fact does remain that business men expect a marked revival in trade. Some, like the steel-rail makers, are confident that 1897 is to be a good year. After the miserable tonnage since 1892, a chance to run steadily for months at a time would be welcomed. Cost sheets would look very different, and annual balance sheets would be more satisfactory, even though selling prices were considerably reduced as they are pretty sure to be for 1897.

"There has been more movement, notably in Bessemer pig, in the Central West. Quite some business has been done at advancing prices. The rebate on bar has induced more purchasing. Some structural material has been placed in Chicago, and more is in sight there and in nearly every larger town in the country. There have been more inquiries for plates, with some sales, which have put the mills into better shape.

"In the metal trade lead has been conspicuous, as recording quite a sharp advance under purchases which were to some extent speculative. The low prices for tin plate, due to the fight between steel works in and out of the pool, have led to an invasion on the part of American mills of the Pacific coast markets which are supposed to be sacred ground for the Welsh works. Considerable blocks of tin plate have started around the Horn, and others are to follow."

WALL STREET TALK.

Only four more business days before the voting; and then—prosperity.

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Chicago may yet do something worth approval. If Candidate Bryan stays there long enough to become a local institution—like the Chicago Stock Exchange, for instance—he will probably have to shut up.

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Reports from those parts of the South where industrial development cuts an important figure forecast great business activity as soon as Mr. McKinley is elected.

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A rumor comes from Chicago that Moloney proposes as a private citizen to continue the anti-corporation lawsuits that have been so much a feature in his Wall Street department as Attorney General of Illinois.

***

The annual report of the American Typefounders' Company indicates the early payment of dividends.

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Authorities describe the stock market as not weak but sensitive, and as some of the shorts have covered, they cannot resist selling stocks again, as there is not special resistance, but the sharp declines are restricted to a few stocks and small lots are used to mark the figures down.

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"Is there any probability now of money market troubles?"

This question, asked of twelve bank Presidents, elicited yesterday from the entire twelve the same reply. That reply was:

"No."

SECURITIES LISTED.

The following securities have been added to the Stock Exchange list:

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway—$16,000 additional extension and improvement mortgage 5 per cen. gold bonds, Nos. 1,609 to 1,624 inclusive, added to amount now on the list, making total amount on list at this date $1,624,000, Nos. 1 to 1,624 inclusive.

Manhattan Railway—$810,000 of $1,092,000 additional consolidated mortgage 4 per cent coupon gold bonds of 1990, Nos. 23,091 to 23,900 inclusive, added to amount now on the list, making total amount so listed $23,900,000, Nos. 1 to 23,900 inclusive. Of previous listings $117,000 of bonds have been withdrawn and canceled, leaving amount on list $23,783,000.

Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron—$3,365,500 Farmers' Loan and Trust Company engraved certificates of deposit for common stock, second assessment paid.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. Sales of 29,000 ounces at 65¼@65.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50@51½.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,076,442.38 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,076 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,066 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅞d. per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,687,048
Imports for same period.....	66,880,060
Net imports.	$16,173,012
Net exports to date, 1895.....	44,710,198
Net exports to date, 1894.....	68,274,929
Net exports to date, 1893.....	12,751,490

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,500 shares of Brunswick sold at .24@.23; 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85; 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07; 100 Isabella at .37; 1,000 Little Chief at .18@.19; 400 Mount Rosa at .16, and 300 Pharmacist at .13.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Market & Fulton	200
American Ex	162	Merchants'	180
Broadway	210	Mercantile	170
Butchers & Drovers'	120	Merchants'	130
Central National	120	Merchants' Exch	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	410
City	500	National Union	175
Citizens'	120	New-Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New-York	220
Commerce	195	New-York County	610
Continental	130	Ninth National	108
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank N. A.	127
East River	120	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	135
Fourth National	165	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	290	Second National	425
German-American	108	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	105
Hanover	310	Third National	100
Imp. & Traders'	515	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	114

There were sales of 30 shares of Western National at 116 and 25 American Exchange at 168.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 28, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14	15	310	Am. Cotton Oil.....	14½	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
55⅝	57	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
6	6¼	277	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16¼	17⅜	317	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	..
112⅝	112⅞	40,845	Am. Sugar Refs.....	114	114¾	112¾	112⅞	— ⅞
99	100	175	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	99⅝	99¾	99⅜	99¾	—1
73⅝	74	1,542	American Tobacco....	73½	74	73¼	74	..
97	100	15	American Tobacco pf.	98	98	98	98	..
19	22	2	Ann Arbor pf.....	18½	18½	18¼	18½	..
13¼	13⅝	2,992	At., T. & S.F., all in.pd.	13⅝	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
21¾	22	3,655	At., T. & S. F. pf....	22⅜	22⅝	21¾	22	— ⅛
14	14½	100	Baltimore & Ohio....	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
8⅝	9½	100	Bay State Gas.....	9	9	9	9	—1
89	91	50	Brooklyn Union Gas...	90	90	90	90	..
45⅜	46½	110	Canada Southern.....	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
56⅝	58	100	Canadian Pacific.....	57½	57½	57½	57½	..
15¼	15½	440	Chesapeake & Ohio....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
158½	161	19	Chicago & Alton.....	158½	158½	158½	158½	..
74⅛	74¼	11,480	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	74½	75⅛	73⅜	74⅛	— ⅝
67⅝	68	12,770	Chicago Gas, t. r....	68¾	68¾	66⅞	67⅝	— ⅞
71½	71⅝	17,840	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	72	72⅝	71¼	71½	— ⅞
..	125	272	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½	— ½
100½	101	600	Chi. & Northwestern..	101¼	101½	100⅜	100⅝	— ¾
64½	65	2,072	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	65	65½	64⅜	64⅝	— ⅛
27	27¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L....	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
17½	18	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
147	149	252	Consolidated Gas Co..	147½	147½	147½	147½	—2½
123¼	123¾	302	Del. & Hudson.....	123¾	123¾	123¾	123⅝	—1¼
153½	156	6	Del., Lack. & West....	152¾	152¾	152¾	152⅝	..
11

mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due 1904, coupons January and July, 84.

100 shares Diamond Match Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 121.

20 shares Joseph Schneible Company, Elizabeth, N. J., (hypothecated,) $50 each; $500, note Edward A. Greeley, dated Aug. 13, 1895, payable three months after date, (hypothecated,) $150 lot.

330 shares Diamond Match Company, $100 each, 120.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24	Am. Spir. Mfg..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
6	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
1,100	Ams. Oil & Ref..	36¼	37	36	36½
14,820	Am. Sug. Refs..	114	114¾	112⅜	112⅞
120	Am. Tobacco ..	73⅛	73½	73½	73½
280	At., T. & S. F..	13½	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
2,870	Chicago Gas ..	68½	68⅝	66¾	68
1,500	Chi., R. I. & P.	65⅝	65⅝	64⅜	64⅜
6,240	Chi., Bur. & Q.	74¾	75¼	73⅞	74⅜
11,030	Chi., M. & St. P.	72⅛	72⅜	71⅜	71⅝
20	Ches. & Ohio ..	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
60	General Electric ..	28	28	27¾	28
1,120	Louis. & Nash..	46¾	46¾	45¼	45¼
120	Manhattan	92⅜	92⅜	91½	91⅝
80	Mo. Pacific	20½	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜
20	N. Y., L.E. & W.	14½	14½	14½	14½
5,080	P. & R., all in. paid	25⅝	26	25¼	25⅝
10	South. Ry. pf...	25	25	25	25
275	South. Ry. of Ga..	90	90¼	88⅞	90¼
170	Tenn. C. & I....	23⅜	23⅜	23	23
10	Union Pacific...	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
10	U. S. Leather pf.	61¾	61¾	61⅝	61⅝
240	Western Union..	84⅞	85	84⅝	84¾
54,855					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	At., T. & S. F. adj 4s	38¼	38¼	37¾	37¾
6,000	M., K. & T. 2d. 4s	55¾	55¾	55½	55½
2,000	Wabash 1st	105	105	105	105
$23,000					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Revised Daily for The New-York Times by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	105	..
American Bank Note	40½	42¼
American Surety Company	180	195
American Typefounders' Company	30	34
Atlantic Mutual Ins.	195	205¼
Atlantic Trust (new)	170	180
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	150	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	100	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	105
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	163½	166
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	4	6
Brooklyn, Queens C. & Sub. 5s	95	99
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	107
‡Buffalo Street Railway stock	69	72
Celluloid Company stock	55	62
*Central & South American Telegraph	115	117½
Central Cross-Town	195	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Trust Company	1020	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	146	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	85
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	85
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99	..
Continental Trust	168	175
‡Cramps' shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	94½	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R.	165	112
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	110	112
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	99	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	94½	96
Empire Realty Railroad	335	..
Ensley Land Company	..	1½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	191	196
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	82
Fort Wayne Gas 1st	82	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	54	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	54	..
Fourth National Bank	162	167
Gallatin National Bank	200	210
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	106
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56½	60
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	87	89
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	71
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2¼	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	25
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100¼	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	39½	41
‡Hoboken Ferry Co. 5s	88½	90½
Hudson River Telephone stock	51	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	515	530
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	102	..
Iron Steamboat	5	..
Iron Steamboat 6s	59	61
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Kings County Traction	38	41
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	182
Lafayette Gas stock	80	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	83½	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	97	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R.	25	..
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	103
Lorillard Company pf.	100	103
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	100	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	9	13
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	72
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	142	152
Mechanics' National Bank	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	298	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	9½	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	51½	53½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	220	225
National Citizens' Bank	120	135
National Bank of Commerce	195	200
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	96
National Wall Paper stock	80	..
‡New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	35	36½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	61	63
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	99½	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	87½	89½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	118	122
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	113½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	40	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	11½	14½
New-York Biscuit Company	95	100
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	1045
New-York Security & Trust	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	103	109
Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	100	..
‡N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	75	80
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	70
Penn. Coal	327	..
‡Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. R. R.	155	162
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	9	11
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	79½	81½
Pratt & Whitney	..	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	74
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	46½
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	78	83
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	69	75
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	184	194
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	5	..
St. Paul Gas stock	54	56½
Standard Gas	..	88
Standard Gas pf.	104¼	106½
†Standard Gas 1st	109	..
Standard Oil Trust	..	242
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	86	92
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	47
Third Avenue R. R.	161½	163½
Title Guarantee & Trust	270	280
†Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	80	..
Trenton Potteries	5¼	9½
Trenton Potteries pf.	30	40
Trow Directory pf.	30	..
Union Ferry stock	62	65
†Union Ferry 5s	..	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101¼	104
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	100	103
Union Trust	800	..
Union Typewriter	..	10
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	82	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	65	..
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	..	205
United States Trust	..	1060
Wagner Car Company	149	151½
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	58	61
‡Western Gas Company bonds	88	92
Worcester Traction	10	18
Worcester Traction pf.	88	90
Worthington Pump pf.	68	74
Worthington Pump pf.	70	75

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
3d week Oct.	$260,143	$294,996	$291,517
From July 1	4,038,026	4,577,937	4,211,333

CLEVE., LORAIN & WHEEL.—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	195	195	195
3d week Oct.	$20,283	$38,259	$33,230
From July 1	382,691	564,906	522,052
From Jan. 1	1,071,354	1,143,118	982,424

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

	1,567	1,567	1,567
3d week Oct.	$216,639	$249,726	$250,242
From July 1	3,193,922	3,026,998	3,188,966
From Jan. 1	9,973,163	7,809,437	8,188,965

OHIO RIVER—

	215	215	215
3d week Sept.	$19,737	$22,376	$20,998
From July 1	315,320	320,256	275,682
From Jan. 1	792,158	670,010	574,961

TOLEDO, ST. L. & K. C.—

	451	451	451
3d week Oct.	$47,298	$48,015	$38,902
From July 1	727,687	605,849	597,312
From Jan. 1	1,702,728	1,477,263	1,249,193

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for September—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	869,854	831,510	789,304
Op. expenses	570,499	561,258	526,862
Net earnings	299,355	270,251	262,942
July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,572,165	2,478,298	2,534,144
Op. expenses	1,678,096	1,668,031	1,640,091
Net earnings	894,069	813,267	894,053
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	7,588,828	7,072,155	6,659,633
Op. expenses	5,162,391	4,826,356	4,453,700
Net earnings	2,426,037	2,245,799	2,205,933

WESTERN N. Y. & PENN.—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	648	643	643
3d week Oct.	$67,400	$75,700	$71,700
From July 1	1,078,920	1,149,548	1,225,480
From Jan. 1	2,423,314	2,641,972	2,486,501

C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS for September—

Gross earnings	1,123,256	1,228,527	1,205,677
Op. expenses	831,683	876,694	857,158
Net earnings	291,571	351,833	348,519
Fixed charges	238,792	239,918	238,629
Surplus	52,779	121,915	109,890
July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	3,312,370	3,692,955	3,343,316
Op. expenses	2,482,752	2,724,979	2,562,483
Net earnings	829,618	967,976	780,833
Charges	703,510	705,819	704,953
Surplus	126,108	259,157	75,880
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	9,634,410	10,287,165	9,260,636
Op. expenses	7,351,271	7,724,854	6,969,768
Net earnings	2,283,139	2,562,311	2,290,868
Charges	2,123,871	2,131,334	2,100,468
Surplus	159,268	430,977	190,401

ERIE for September—

Gross earnings	2,769,490	2,775,428	.....
Op. expenses	1,936,932	2,016,473	.....
Net earnings	832,558	758,955	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	22,591,336	22,009,955	.....
Op. expenses	16,580,426	16,704,881	.....
Net earnings	6,010,910	5,305,075	.....
From Dec. 1—			
Gross earnings	25,110,063	24,243,316	.....
Op. expenses	18,492,911	18,436,389	.....
Net earnings	6,617,152	5,806,927	.....

Included in the expenses of 1896 is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

PHIL. & READ. for September—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	$1,801,853	$1,931,560	$1,785,151
Op. expenses	925,073	1,018,055	962,928
Net earnings	876,780	912,975	822,223
Other income	37,621	24,886	18,173
Total	914,401	937,591	840,395
Fixed charges	876,295	830,179	1,041,396
Surplus	38,105	107,412	*201,001
*Deficit.			
Dec. 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	16,658,850	17,008,627	16,409,895
Op. expenses	9,509,181	9,616,138	9,369,657
Net earnings	7,149,668	7,392,489	7,040,238
Other income	594,063	484,134	415,085
Total	7,743,731	7,876,623	7,455,323
Fixed charges	8,893,781	8,226,899	8,903,099
Deficit	1,150,049	350,276	1,447,776

PHIL. & READ. C. & I. for September—

Gross earnings	2,171,411	2,345,260	1,793,034
Op. expenses	2,065,789	2,551,954	1,805,556
Net earnings	105,622	*206,694	12,522
Fixed charges	95,000	95,000	122,209
Surplus	10,622	*301,694	134,731
Dec. 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	18,385,190	18,235,889	17,527,443
Op. expenses	18,653,901	18,930,353	17,433,407
Deficit	268,710	694,463	194,036
Fixed charges	950,000	1,005,000	1,180,426
Deficit	1,218,710	1,699,463	1,086,390

*Deficit. †Surplus.

WABASH for September—

Gross earnings	1,060,030	1,175,560	1,075,511
Op. expenses	723,198	834,460	785,790
Net earnings	336,832	341,190	289,721
July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	3,168,733	3,523,450	3,066,966
Op. expenses	2,163,858	2,397,801	2,233,715
Net earnings	1,004,875	1,125,649	833,251
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	8,998,579	9,196,462	8,402,310
Op. expenses	6,556,137	6,709,460	6,512,920
Net earnings	2,442,442	2,487,002	1,889,390

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD for quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1896.	*1895.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$16,644	$2,056	$14,588
Op. expenses	5,312	1,527	3,785
Net earnings	11,332	529	10,803
Fixed charges	3,791	3,125	666
Surplus	7,541	†2,596	10,137

*From Aug. 20, 1895. †Deficit.

Balance sheet Sept. 30 shows: Assets—Cost of road, &c., $499,182; cash on hand, $11,895; total, $511,078. Liabilities—Capital, $250,000; funded debt, $250,000; interest accrued, $3,125; due for wages, $1,032; profit and loss, surplus, $5,279; total, $511,078.

WESTCHESTER ELECT., quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1896.	1895.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$41,750	$38,152	$3,598
Op. expenses	22,152	22,458	*306
Net earnings	19,598	15,694	3,904
Fixed charges	7,439	7,428	11
Surplus	12,158	8,265	3,893

*Decrease.

Balance sheet Sept. 30 shows: Assets—Cost of road, $956,352; accrued taxes and insurance, $1,012; open accounts, $53,834; cash on hand, $11,763; profit and loss, deficiency, $7,737; total, $1,029,699. Liabilities—Capital stock, $500,000; funded debt, $340,000; loans and bills, $12,500; interest, due and accrued, $6,250; due for wages, &c., $10,949; total, $1,029,699.

ST. L. & SAN F. for September—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	$554,086	$539,358	$568,866
Op. expenses	295,043	314,062	301,651
Net earnings	259,043	225,296	257,235
July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,583,313	1,550,533	1,595,956
Op. expenses	872,427	924,632	874,968
Net earnings	710,886	625,851	721,288
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	4,501,966	4,313,076	4,348,537
Op. expenses	2,738,194	2,665,289	2,748,580
Net earnings	1,763,772	1,647,787	1,604,957

Third Avenue balance sheet for Sept. 30 shows: Assets—Cost of road, &c., $14,834,683; stocks and bonds, $1,501,947; accrued interest, $187,500; cash on hand, $167,726; total, $16,321,856. Liabilities—Capital, $9,000,000; funded debt, $5,000,000; loans and bills, $1,225,000; interest, due and accrued, $62,500; due for wages, &c., $12,758; open accounts, $35,779; bonds and mortgages, $111,000; increased stock, $107,238; profit and loss, surplus, $167,830; total, $16,321,856.

Union Railway balance sheet of Sept. 30 shows: Assets—Cost of road, &c., $4,428,829; materials, &c., $41,003; accrued taxes, insurance, &c., $1,566; open accounts, $62,981; cash on hand, $17,018; total, $4,551,397. Liabilities—Capital, $2,000,000; funded debt, $2,000,000; loans payable, $155,000; interest accrued, $16,666; due for wages, &c., $25,968; open accounts, $57,344; miscellaneous, $2,445; profit and loss, surplus, $293,972; total, $4,551,397.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.		Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.12	.13	Isabella	.42½	.42½
Belcher	.52	.55	Jefferson	.13	.13
Best & Belcher	.97	1.00	Rosa	.15½	.15½
Bodie Consolidated	.57	.56	Pharmacist	.13¼	.13¼
Bulwer	.44	.44	Portland	1.45	.29
Challenge Con.	2.05	2.10	Union	.08½	.08½
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.80	1.95	Work		
Crown Point	.44	.45			
Gould & Curry	.75	.78			
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.45			
Mexican	.41	.43			
Mono	.16	.16			
Ophir	1.25	1.30			
Potosi	.56	.60			
Savage	.49	.54			
Sierra Nevada	.66	.68			
Union Consolidated	.55	.58			
Utah	.12	.14			
Yellow Jacket	.48	.52			

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 28.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

Alamo	.04¾	Isabella	.42½
Anaconda	.71½	Jefferson	.13
Argentum	.51½	Rosa	.15½
Blue Bell	.07	Pharmacist	.13¼
Consolidated	.13	Portland	1.45
Elkton	1.50	Union	.29
Gibson	.45	Work	.08½
Golden Fleece	1.02		

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Local stocks were fairly active, but the tone of the market was rather weak. Certain specialties were more affected by specific news than has been the case for some time. Montana declined 1⅝ on reports of some disagreement between the Western and Eastern management, and Bay State Gas dropped ⅝, to 4⅜, on further uncertainty as to the receivership. Calumet lost 5, to 315; Kearsarge ½, to 11¾; Osceola 1 point, to 26; Old Dominion a fraction, to 15¾, and Wolverine ⅜, to 7⅛. Gold stocks were quiet, with the only quotation in Pioneer at 6¼, the same as yesterday. With the exception of the first 5s, Bay State Gas bonds were inactive. Those lost 1½, but recovered later, closing at 70. There was little doing in investment railway stocks. Boston and Albany was steady at 206 and Boston and Lowell at 204. Boston and Maine gained 2 points, to 160. Fitchburg preferred was unchanged at 91, and New-York and New-Haven gained ½, to 174. Bell Telephone fell off ½ further, to 204½, and Erie Telephone ½, to 62½. The sales of both were light. Street Railway was unchanged at 67¾. There was favorable news from the mine in regard to Butte, but no quotations of the stock were made. Copper in London declined ⅛, to 48, for spot, and 48⅛ for futures. Money rate strengthened at the Clearing House to 3@5 per cent., with most business at 4 per cent.

Mess. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	8¾	..	8¾	..
Boston W. P.	..	60	..	60
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3½	..	3½	3¾
West End	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	204½	205	204½	205
Erie	62	63	61¾	62½
Mexican	65	75	65	75
New-England	93	..	93	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	8	8½	8	8½
Dominion Coal pf.	..	..	80	85
General Electric pf.	63	65	63	65
Illinois Steel	45	46	45	46½
Lamson Store Service	18¼	..	18¼	..
Reese Button Hole	19	19½	19	19½
Westinghouse Electric	24	25	24	26
Westinghouse Elec. 1st pf.	49	50	49	50
Bay State Gas	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	205	206	206	207
Boston & Lowell	203½	204	203½	204
Boston & Maine	159	160	159	..
Central Mass. pf.	55	..	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	95	96	95	96
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	99	100	..	..
Fitchburg pf.	90½	..	..	91
N. Y., N. H. & H.	174	175	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	60	..	60	..
Old Colony	178	..	178	..
West End	67	67¾	67½	68
West End pf.	89½	90	..	..
Wor., N. & R.	..	..	113	..

MINING STOCKS.

Alloues	50	100	50	100
Atlantic	17¾	18	17¾	18
Boston & Montana	32½	32¾	33	33½
Butte & Boston	2½	2⅝	1½	2¼
Cal. & Hecla	312	315	315	320
Franklin	9	..	9	..
Gold Coin	3¾	3	2¾	3
Kearsarge	11⅝	12	11¾	12¼
Merced	6½	7½	6½	..
Osceola	25½	26¼	26	27
Pioneer	..	6¼	6¼	6¼
Quincy	113	114	113	114
Tamarack	85	88	85	86
Tamarack, Jr.	..	12	..	..
Wolverine	7	7¼	7	7½

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	111	..	110	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 6s	106	..	106	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	..	..	50	..
East, 1st 6s	110	..	..	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	..	..	50	70
Mexican Central cn. 4s	64½	65	65	..
Mexican Central 1st Inc.	13½	16	15¼	16½
Mexican Central 2d inc.	8	7	7	8
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	..	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	68¼	71	68	70
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	..	55	57

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The local market was almost featureless, with business on a very limited scale. A number of loans was called to-day, which doubtless had something to do with the tendency to take profits, but there seemed to be enough funds to supply all needs at 6 per cent. The traction stocks closed at concessions of ⅛, to ⅜, the latter in Philadelphia and Union. In the specialties closing prices were at declines of ½ in United Gas Improvement, ⅜ in Heat preferred, and ⅛ in Heat common. The Storage Battery stocks were unchanged. Pennsylvania Steel common was in demand, advancing to 30½. The market in general closed steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	17½	17¾	17¾	17⅞
Cambria	39½	39¾	39	39½
Chestnut	6¾	7	6⅞	7
Consolidated Trac. stock	..	..	22	23
Electric Storage	27½	28	28	28¼
Electric Storage pf.	29	31	30¼	31
Electro-Pneumatic	..	..	½	..
Hestonville	..	..	49½	48¼
Hestonville pf.	56	..	56	59
Hunt. & B. T.	23¼	..	23½	24½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	50	49	50
Indianapolis	14¾	15	15	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21	..	21½	21¾
Lehigh Navigation	42	..	42	42½
Lehigh Valley	29¾	30	29¾	29⅞
Metropolitan Traction	101	101½	100¾	101¼
Northern Central	65	..	..	65
Northern Pacific	14	14¾	14	14½
Northern Pacific pf.	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅜
Pennsylvania	52⅝	52⅞	52¾	53
Penn. R. R. & P.	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅞
Penn. L. H. & P. pf.	21	21¼	21½	21⅝
Pennsylvania Steel	30	31	28	30
Pennsylvania Steel pf.	55	58	54	..
Philadelphia Traction	64¾	64⅞	65	65⅛
Reading	12⅝	12	11-16	12 15-16
Rochester Railway	15½	17	..	..
Union Traction	10½	10⅝	10¾	10⅞
United Cos. of Phila.	235½	236	236	..
United Gas Improvement	68	68½	68¼	68½
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2½
Welsbach	44	45	44¼	44½
Welsbach pf.	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1⅝
Welsbach Commercial	19	..	18	..
Welsbach Commercial pf.	63	..	63	..

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	..	..	80	75
N. J. Consolidated 5s	82½	..	..	83
Newark Passenger 5s	102¾	102¾	102	..
People's Traction 5s	..	..	94	94¼
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	67¾	68	68¼	68¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 28th day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$110,234,820
Gold bullion	47,570,857
Total	$157,805,677
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,273,159
Balance	$119,532,518
Standard silver dollars	$370,363,340
Silver bullion	753,204
Total	$371,116,544
Net outstanding silver certificates	356,918,186
Balance	14,198,358
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,011,385
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	112,391,895
Total	$123,403,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	123,403,280
United States notes	91,928,712
Net outstanding currency certificates	35,870,000
Balance	56,058,712
Treasury notes of 1890	37,932,093
National bank notes	12,840,633
Fractional silver coin	14,647,921
Fractional currency	52
Minor coin	1,223,021
Deposits in National banks	16,151,685
Bonds and interest paid	5,787,613
Total	$98,583,030
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,976,248
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,429,722
Disbursing officers' balances	24,804,383
Post Office Department account	2,148,712
Miscellaneous items	1,793,098
Total	$41,152,166
Balance	47,530,864
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$237,220,454

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$579,717	$9

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 1.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 18 to Lock No. 19.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to respresent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $10,000; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $70,000; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $100,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 18 to Lock No. 19." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 2.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office, in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 20 to Lock No. 21.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to respresent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $3,750; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $26,250; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract on execution of contract, $37,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 27 to Lock No. 28." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 4.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 28 to Lock No. 29.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope: "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 28 to Lock No. 29." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 5.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 32 to Lock No. 33.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,500; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $31,500; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract on execution of contract, $45,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 32 to Lock No. 33." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 6.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 33 to Lock No. 34.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $3,300; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $23,100; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract on execution of contract, $33,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 32 to Lock No. 33." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 7.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 42 to Lock No. 44.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,500; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $31,500; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract on execution of contract, $45,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 42 to Lock No. 44." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION.—Contract No. 8.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Champlain Canal from a point 200 feet south of the Waterford side cut, to Lock No. 5.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,500; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $31,500; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract on execution of contract, $45,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Champlain Canal, from Lock No. 8 to Lock No. 84." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 10.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from the east line of Oneida County to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 46.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $8,250; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $85,750; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $122,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Champlain Canal, from Lock No. 15 to Lock No. 16." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 12.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal, from Lock No. 22 to Bridge No. 55.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,250; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $29,750; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $42,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of Erie Canal, from Lock No. 22 to Bridge No. 25." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 13.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal, from Lock No. 44 to Lock No. 45.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,250; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $15,750; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $22,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 83 to Lock No. 84." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 1.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from the east line of Oneida County to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 46.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $6,850; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $44,450; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $68,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie canal, from a point 100 feet west of the upper hollow quoin of Lock No. 50 to 100 feet west of the center of Camillus Road Bridge." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 2.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from a point 100 feet below the hollow quoin of Lock No. 46 to 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 50.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $9,250; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $64,750; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $92,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal from a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 49 to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 50." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 3.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to chapter 79, laws of 1895, and chapter 794, laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10

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work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $900; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $3,775; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $8,250. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for Improving Lock No. 46, Erie Canal, and Work Connected Therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 10.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 49, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $900; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $3,775; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $8,250. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for Improving Lock No. 49, Erie Canal, and Work Connected Therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 11.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 47, Oswego Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $900; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $3,775; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $8,250. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for Improving Lock No. 47, Oswego Canal, and Work Connected Therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 12.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 46, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $1,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope "Proposal for Improving Lake Ontario level of the Oswego Canal." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 12.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 46, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,165; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $15,155; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $21,650. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for Improving Oswego Canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 13.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 50, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $825; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $5,775; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $8,250. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for Improving Lock No. 50, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 14.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 51, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,165; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $15,155; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $21,650. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for Improving Lock No. 51, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 15.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for rebuilding and lengthening Lock No. 18, Oswego Canal, at Oswego, and for other work incident thereto.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $1,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope "Proposal for Improving Lake Ontario level of the Oswego Canal." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 16.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 47, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $825; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $5,775; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $8,250. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for Improving Lock No. 47, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

PROPOSALS.

at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $900; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $3,775; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $8,250. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for Improving Lock No. 46, Erie Canal, and Work Connected Therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 13.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 50, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $825; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $5,775; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $8,250. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for Improving Lock No. 50, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 14.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 51, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,165; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $15,155; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $21,650. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for Improving Lock No. 51, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 15.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for rebuilding and lengthening Lock No. 18, Oswego Canal, at Oswego, and for other work incident thereto.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $3,300; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $23,100; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $33,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for rebuilding and lengthening Lock No. 18, Oswego Canal at Oswego, and for other work incident thereto." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against JANE A. HENRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Manhattan (formerly New) Avenue, in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue, distant thirty-four feet and three inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence northerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue seventeen feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet to Manhattan Avenue, and thence southerly along Manhattan Avenue seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances.—Dated, New-York, October 28th, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New-York City.
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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ROBERT C. W

CONTEST OF THE WIRES

WILL COMPETE IN OBTAINING ELECTION RETURNS.

The Telephone Companies Have Made Elaborate Arangements for Securing First News from Every Quarter—So Have the Telegraph Companies—The Public Will Have Little Trouble in Getting Reliable Information.

The telegraph and telephone companies are making the most complete arrangements for supplying their customers and the general public with election news and returns next Tuesday night. At the general offices of the several companies the officials say that the interest taken in the election surpasses that of any previous years. To keep pace with the popular demand for news they are making greater preparation and going to greater expense, they claim, than in any former election. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies will have twice as many operators at work as they had in 1892, although they thought at that time that they had accomplished all that their companies would ever be able to accomplish in the way of quick and accurate news gathering and distribution.

In this city all the clubs, most of the hotels and theatres, many of the cafés, restaurants and bar rooms, and other semi-public places, together with a large number of private houses, will be supplied with special wires, instruments, and operators. There will be very many more of these private wires than ever before, and especially is this the case as regards private residences. It is estimated that nearly a hundred households will be thus supplied.

Our wealthy citizens have heretofore contented themselves with hearing the returns at their clubs, or have patiently waited for THE NEW-YORK TIMES in the morning. But this year private wires are the fad, and they will give election parties when they and their invited friends can gather about the sharp ticking instrument and hear and speculate on the returns.

The telegraph and telephone companies have also been crowded to the utmost in supplying private wires and operators to clubs and individuals in suburban towns. An officer of the Western Union Telegraph Company says that almost every village within a radius of thirty miles of New-York will have from one to twenty private wires in operation on Tuesday night. There need be no idle operators on election night, for there is such a demand for them that all that can be obtained can be employed.

Heretofore the telephone companies have not been considered as a factor in the distribution of election news and returns, but this year the long-distance company has made elaborate preparations in this line. When its enormous wire system, stretching from St. Paul and St. Louis to Portland, Me.; New-York, and Washington, and touching almost every town and village north of the Potomac River, is considered, it can readily be seen that the telephone will play no inconsiderable part in the dissemination of election news. The long, upper hallways in the Telephone Exchange Building, on Cortland Street, are lined with as many telephone desks as can be crowded into the space. Those on one side are arranged for the reception of returns from every section of the country, while those on the other will distribute the news. The service this year will be limited to clubs, hotels, and other public places in this city and all over the country, and to such private subscribers as were foresighted enough to anoint in time for the special news. As it is practically a new departure of the long-distance company, the experiment will be watched with interest.

The company will have its special newsgathering corps in every city and town. This corps will receive the returns at certain central stations, whence they will be telephoned directly to the main office in New-York. These several central stations will also distribute the news to their local circuits. The officials declare they are satisfied with their work thus far. They say that in the future they will arrange to send such news to all individual subscribers and would do so at this election if they had time to make arrangements. By a method of looping now used by the telephone concerns, a great number of telephones can receive the same news at the same time over one wire, without interfering with each other. The telephone company will furnish the returns this year at its own expense. Patrons will be charged nothing for the service.

At all of the telephone company's main local stations throughout the city and in some of the towns, bulletins will be placed where the general public will be able to learn all that is known in regard to the election.

Both the Republican candidates for National honors will have a special long-distance telephone at their respective residences at Canton, Ohio, and at Paterson, N. J. They will receive news of the balloting by telegraph. Mr. Hanna will also have telephone and telegraph receivers at his home in Cleveland.

With the telegraph and telephone wires all in active operation, and in actual competition, the subscribers and the public ought to get their returns more speedily, not to say more accurately, than ever before.

THE NEWS AT HEADQUARTERS.

How the National Committee and Its Guests Will Learn the Result.

J. H. Manley and the rest of the National Committee at Republican Headquarters are busy preparing for the receipt of election news next Tuesday night. Mr. Manley yesterday obtained the consent of the owners to the exclusive use of the Manhattan Life Building by the National Committee on election night, and no one will be permitted to enter the building except by ticket. Even the tenants of the offices have given up their rights for the time.

The bulletins will be read to invited guests in the halls and corridors of the second floor. As news is received of the election in different States, a bulletin will be sent down by the committee, and it will be read to those present. There will probably be no display by stereopticon.

The members of the committee and the political reporters of the city press will receive the election news in the headquarters on the fourth floor. In the press room a bulletin board will be put up and dispatches received by the committee will be posted as soon as they come in. Four telephones were put in yesterday. All devices for getting the news rapidly will be utilized for the purpose of ascertaining the result at the earliest possible moment. Messenger boys will be on hand to rush "copy" to the newspapers.

The members of the committee think that the news of the election, owing to the adoption by a number of States of the Australian ballot, will be slower in getting in than usual. They are confident, however, that by 10 o'clock enough will be known to indicate without doubt the general result. They expect to know by that hour, if not earlier, whether or not McKinley has been elected.

Speaker Hamilton Fish of the State Legislature said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that there was no doubt that McKinley would be elected by an overwhelming majority.

"He will get at least 250,000 plurality in this State," he said.

Warner Miller, who was also at that hotel, said that in his speeches out West he had told the people that McKinley would carry New-York State by 300,000.

Killed by a Window.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Oct. 28.—James Kinney, aged sixty years, employed by J. J. Delaney, was found dead in the barn on Mr. Delaney's premises yesterday morning. While climbing into the barn through a window, the window came down and his neck was caught between the sash and the sill. He is known to have been intoxicated Monday evening.

VICTORY FOR WHEELMEN.

A Driver Who Ran One Down Convicted of Assault.

A suit of interest to wheelmen was tried in the General Sessions Court before Judge Hudspeth, at Jersey City, yesterday. The complainants were William S. Jewkes of 781 Montgomery Street, and Annie Jewkes, his wife. The defendant was Frederick Klatt.

Mr. and Mrs. Jewkes were wheeling on the Hudson Boulevard about 9 P. M., June 20, and Klatt and four friends were riding in a surrey. It is alleged that he was speeding his horses. He ran Mrs. Jewkes down. Her ankle was sprained and her wheel was wrecked. Mr. Jewkes caused the arrest of Klatt for assault, and he was indicted by the Grand Jury.

When Mrs. Jewkes was called to the stand she fainted. Then Mr. Jewkes was called. When he had nearly finished his testimony it was discovered that Judge Hudspeth had gone into Chambers to hold a consultation with Judge Lippincott. On his return the testimony given by Mr. Jewkes was read to him.

Mr. Jewkes testified that when the accident happened his wife was carried to a drug store, and that Klatt was very abusive. Mrs. Jewkes corroborated her husband's statement of the affair, and added that when the surrey struck her Klatt called: "Look out there, girlie!"

Klatt testified that he tried to pass Mrs. Jewkes, and would have done so if her wheel had not wabbled.

After other testimony Senator Daly, who defended Klatt, made no cross-examination. He contended that a bicycle had no right of way, and that Mrs. Jewkes should have left the road clear for the surrey.

"He had no right to run her down," said Judge Hudspeth.

"He had a right to be there," said Senator Daly.

"So had they," said Judge Hudspeth. "They could have stood still if they wanted to do so. He had no right to run them down."

Senator Daly then asked Judge Hudspeth to instruct the jury to acquit. The request was refused.

The jury convicted Klatt, and he was notified to appear Thursday for sentence.

HISTORIC LANDMARK GONE.

Burning of a Mill Which Antedated the Revolution.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 28.—An old grist mill, one of the most prominent historic landmarks of the region round about the battlefield of Bennington, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The mill was situated in that part of North Hoosick, N. Y., known as Dublin, and was owned by John H. Burch, who was born in the near-by dwelling, which was also burned. The fire started in the mill, but the origin is unknown. Had there been a wind, the whole hamlet would have been destroyed.

The mill stood on the bank of the White Creek, a stream famous for its excellent trout. The exact date of the erection of the mill is not known, but it was a long period previous to the outbreak of the Revolution, and is mentioned in all American histories. In it Gen. John Stark had ground the cornmeal for his troops and grist for their horses.

Two days before the battle of Bennington, Col. Baum, the British commander, made the old "Red Mill" his headquarters, and British troops were quartered in the miller's house and in the dwelling near by, now owned by James B. Byers. All the miller's flour and feed were seized by Col. Baum, and tradition has it that in order to obtain remuneration for the goods the miller, whose name was Van Schaick, became a traitor, swearing allegiance to the British cause.

Save for fresh paint and a small addition, the old mill stood just as it did a century and a quarter ago, its walls marked with scars and in places names and dates roughly cut in the woodwork by the hands of those who fought in the historic battle in the adjoining field. The present miller and owner of the property was born in the dwelling nearly forty years ago, his father having purchased the premises some seventy years previous, from a German, one Frankbrocker.

A special committee of the Vermont Legislature visited Bennington last week, and under direction of Dr. Mary Seward Webb, visited the old mill. The Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has had in contemplation the purchase of this historic landmark, which has gone, for preservation or to mark the site with some monument or tablet.

MANY ARMENIANS ARRESTED.

They Are Described as "Notorious Revolutionary" Persons.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—A number of important arrests were made by the Turkish authorities in this city Monday and yesterday. All of the prisoners are described as "notorious revolutionary Armenians."

The Governor of the district of Pera declares that one of the persons arrested, a Persian, had in his possession letters showing that he was engaged in a conspiracy against the Government. The other prisoners included three Armenian men and four women, all Anarchists, and all living in the same house. Six of them had revolvers.

The Governor adds that when the prisoners were searched, five small bombs, intended to be charged with dynamite, were found concealed in the corsage of one of the women.

To Form a Vaudeville Circuit.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Robert Biel, lessee of the Schiller Theatre, left for Pittsburg and New-York yesterday. From the latter city Mr. Biel will go to Europe, after consulting with Gustav Walter of the Orpheum, San Francisco, who is to meet Mr. Biel in New-York. Mr. Biel goes to Europe hoping to form an international vaudeville circuit. In connection with other managers, Mr. Biel also has established a circuit in this country, including New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, and San Francisco. He will also endeavor to transplant the "Chutes" in various foreign capitals.

Mrs. Jerome Gets Her Divorce.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Judge Troutt granted a decree of divorce yesterday to Mrs. Lillie A. Jerome, from her husband, H. A. Jerome, on the ground of failure to provide. The history of the unhappy couple's matrimonial differences has often been published, the daughters being well known in society. Mrs. Jerome is a daughter of the late Judge Hastings, and a sister of Mrs. Catherwood-Darling, while Jerome is one of the well-known family of that name in New-York, and a cousin of Lady Randolph Churchill. No opposition was offered by the husband to the wife's petition.

Blazing Alcohol on His Breast.

GREENPORT, Oct. 28.—Frank Switzer, a butcher, was at work in the shop grinding sausage meat yesterday when a burning pan of alcohol used to singe the hair from fowls was accidentally upset by one of the proprietors. The blazing spirits spread all over his bared breast. Several bystanders got a damp blanket and threw it about Switzer. He was badly burned about the head, breast, and shoulders, but will recover.

Killed by a Grindstone Bursting.

NEWARK, Oct. 28.—Nicholas Gorsth, aged twenty-eight years, who lived at 74 Winans Street with his widowed mother, was grinding meat cleavers yesterday in the hardware establishment of W. W. Tryor, at 23 Ashland Street. The immense grindstone burst into half a dozen pieces. One of the pieces of the stone, weighing about 150 pounds, struck Gorsth on the right temple, killing him instantly.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James C. Crawford the three-story stone dwelling 111 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20 by 58 by 100.11.

Messrs. Maclay & Davies have sold for James Daly to Helen D. Wardwell the lot 218 East Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. Lionel Froelich has sold for S. and P. Abraham to Mrs. J. Weill the four-story dwelling 972 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-first Street, 15 by 80.5. He has also sold for Mrs. A. Steffens to E. Blumenthal the three-story dwelling 236 East Sixty-first Street, 20 by 50 by 100.

The estate of Richard O'Gorman has sold to a builder, for improvement, the four lots on the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, to Jacob Rosuck, at $15,834, the four-story brick tenement 254 Madison Avenue, 20 by 90.

Only one sale at auction is set down for to-day at 111 Broadway and one at 59 Liberty Street, as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Welton C. Percy, referee, 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 314.3 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 13.10 by 100.11, three-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,400.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, at 59 Liberty Street, 460 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 78 by 125.11, four-story and basement brick apartment house.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for Alterations—No New Structures.

Nos. 152 and 154 Elizabeth Street, alterations to two three-story brick factories, by Gustav Dessecker of 78 Second Avenue, owner; cost, $2,500.

No. 199 East Broadway, alterations to a four-story brick tenement, by Nathan Hutkoff of 199 East Broadway, owner; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, southwest corner of Twelfth Avenue, alterations to a two-story brick refrigerator salesroom, by Eastmans Company of Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue, New-York, owners; cost, $900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

MADISON ST, 362; Sarah Grinberg and another to Jacob Poland and another.... $1
BLEECKER ST, e s, at junction of s e s of 8th Av, 27.7x irregular; 66th St, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Darius G. Crosby 1
MULBERRY ST, 241; Saverio Gallo and wife to Joseph Gallo 1
7TH AV, 275; Edwin B. Clark to Charles W. Bock and another 1
68TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Darius G. Crosby 1
73D ST, 250 West; Emma M. Lockwood to Flora M. Graves 35,000
93D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; John McLoughlin and wife to John Uhden 1
127TH ST, s s, 101.8 ft e of 6th Av, as widened, 16.8x99.11; Susannah Van Saun to George V. N. Baldwin 1
98TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; James Daly to Helen E. Wardwell..... 6,000
107TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Matthew Coogan and wife to Pasquale Caponigri..... 1
MADISON AV, n w corner of 132d St, 19.11x80; Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, to Stephen H. Jackson 12,000
126TH ST, 172 and 174 West; William P. St. John to Arthur A. Anderson 100
62D ST, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; 62d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; Albert Zimmerman and wife to Annie M. Duffy..... 1
WALDRON AV, 133, n w corner of 151st St, 150x105; Mary M. Gens to Annie Hoyt. 1
151ST ST, s s, 55 ft w of Wales Av, 50x100; same to same..... 1
106TH ST, n s, 884.4 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6 x99.11; 136th St, n s, 416 ft e of 7th Av, 109x99.11; 7th Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 119th St, 50x100; Charles Glenn to John H. Leith, ½ part..... 1
136TH ST, 130 to 136th St, 119 to 131 West; 7th Av, 1,968 to 1,970; John H. Leith to Emma Leith..... 1
66TH ST, 430 East; Caroline Bloch to Sophia I. Kohn..... 1
133D ST, s s, 74.8 ft w of Willis Av, 30x50; 133d St, s s, 104.8 ft w of Willis Av, 1.10x50; Roger Foster, referee, to Anne Murgh 7,000
JACKSON AV, e s, 75 ft n of Cedar Place, 50x87.6; George W. Allen to Ann P. Allen 1,020
ROGERS PLACE, 937 and 939; Hannah Hyman to Charles A. Rosenthal..... 7,000
3D AV, s w corner of 182d St, 30x100; George W. Allen to Annie P. Allen.... 4,500
WEBSTER AV, w s, 450.4 ft n of 179th St, 106x150; Eliza Van Schaick to John J. Brady 1
3D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; George W. Allen to Annie P. Allen..... 8,100
VALENTINE AV, w s, 175.11 ft n of junction of lands of Thomas Bassford, 25 x250; Michael I. Sheridan to Ida C. Sheridan 1
SPRYKER ST, w s, corner of Oneida Av, 152.5x200x151.6x200; also Katonah Av, n e corner of Knox St, 100x120; Carlos Warner and wife to Charles G. Warner.. 1
2D AV, e s, 116 ft s of 124th St, 25x100, 24th Ward; Jane Farley to Jennie Stack. 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s corner of Bainbridge Av, 75x100x irregular; Eleonoria Freystadt to Margaret Houlihan... 10,500
LOT 126, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Charles D. Shirmer to Michael Murtha. 375
LOT 215, Map 473 of Haight estate; Caroline M. Stumpfel to Mary A. Steineger.. 500

Recorded Leases.

THE TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG Harbor of the City of New-York to William G. Van Tassel, Clinton Place, n s, 235.7 ft w of Broadway, 25x93.11, 21 years $800
BROWN, Jane C., to Margaret Duffy; 117 West 17th St, 2 years 1,300
ROSENTHAL, Harry, to Christian Christ; 8 Wooster St, 2 years 5 months..... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

DAY, Francis E., to William R. Brown; n s of 132d St, 225 ft w of Cypress Av, 3 years $5,000
FINKELSTEIN, Abraham, to Mary Valentine; s s of Madison St, 56.2 ft w of Montgomery St, release, 1½ years..... 2,500
FREES, John, and wife to Magdalena Frees; s s of 119th St, 235 ft w of 3d Av, 2½ years..... 8,000
FROMAN, Annie, to A. L. Nichols; s w corner of 10th Av and 6th St, (Wakefield,) demand..... 200
HILTON, Henry, to New-York Life Insurance Company; 726 to 730 Broadway and 31 to 39 Lafayette Place, 3 1-6 years.... 500,000
HAAS, Mary and Frederick, to Samuel Voolverton; n s of 122d St, 274.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 15,000
HAHN, Sophie I. and Annie, to Caroline Bloch; s s of 66th St, 209.3 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years 2,000
KUHHORN, John, and wife to Barbara Paul; n s of Spring St, 117.2 ft w of Boston Road, old lines, 4 months..... 500
MULRAIN, Catherine and Thomas E., to Thomas E. Ennever and Franklin P. Trautmann; s s of 13th St, 530 East, demand 1,250
MORSE, Elizabeth T., to Harry C. Jones; w s of Riverview Terrace, 98 ft s of Powell Place, installments..... 1,750
NORRIS, John G., and wife to Emma L. Shaw; n s of 26th St, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 21,000
SAME to Meyer L. Sire; same property, installments 6,000
NEWMAN, William V., and wife, to Sarah C. Newman; n s of 71st St, 121 ft e of West End Av, 1 year ..... ₹7,350
NORTH, Frank M., and wife to The New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; e s of Madison Av, 80.5 ft s of 126th St, 3 year 14,000
ROUSSEAU, David, to Frederick E. Hyde; e s of Mott Av, Lot 18, map of villa sites of Col. Morris, 1 year..... 3,000
STEINIGER, Mary L., and husband to Caroline M. Stumpfel; Lot 215, map of Haight estate, 3 years 400
SMITH, Samuel W. B., and wife to William Hall's Sons; s s of 116th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, (demand) 5,740
THE DE LA VERGNE REFRIGERATing Machine Company to Jacob Ruppert, George Ehret, and Carl H. Schultz; s w corner of 138th St and Walnut Av; s e corner of 138th St and Walnut Av; also s e corner of 138th St and Locust Av, (demand) 150,000
WACKER, Eva, to Sylvester and Theresia Schmitt; s w s of 149th St, 75 ft s e of Robbins Av, 2 years 1,000
WATKINS, Kate L. and Frank, to George F. Gifford; e s of Bathgate Av, 216 ft s of 175th St, 3 years..... 3,500
WATERSON, Mary A., to Mary J. Syme; s w corner of Crotona Park South and Cottage Place, 1 year 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUERDORF, Charles F., to Lena Engelage $9,000
GARRETSON, Garret J., executor and trustee of John J. Hicks, to Elias P. Hicks 1
SIRE, Meyer L., to Edward F. Browning, (omitted) ....